

The Global Newspaper
Edited and Published
in Paris
Printed simultaneously in Paris,
London, Zurich, Hong Kong,
Singapore, The Hague, Marseille,
New York, Rome, Tokyo, Frankfurt.

Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

No. 34,154 51/92 ** PARIS, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1992 ESTABLISHED 1887

Kohl, Impatient, Vows Troops for Somalia

By Craig R. Whitney
New York Times Service
BONN — Chancellor Helmut Kohl announced Thursday that he wanted to send up to 1,500 armed troops to Somalia early next year to help the U.S.-led international relief effort, breaking a ban in effect since the early 1950s on using military force anywhere except for the defense of German territory within NATO.

Since the Gulf War, some of Germany's allies have been accusing it of hiding behind its 1949 constitution, which contains no explicit ban on troop deployment abroad but has been interpreted as if it did by all political parties since the country reacquired armed forces more than 10 years after World War II.

The opposition Social Democratic Party announced that it would challenge Mr. Kohl's decision on Somalia in the Federal Constitutional Court in Karlsruhe. The opposition leader, Bodo Erhoff, said that the decision was "unacceptable" because German troops would be exposed to danger.

armed forces were ready to go into action to carry out humanitarian aid in Somalia, but only after fighting stopped there.



Buses containing the Palestinian prisoners at the Metalla border crossing, between Israel and Lebanon on Thursday. An Israel court rejected moves to halt the expulsion.

Israel, Striking Back, Deports Nearly 400 Arabs

By Clyde Haberman
New York Times Service
JERUSALEM — Buses filled with nearly 400 bound and blindfolded Palestinians crossed the border into Lebanon on Thursday night as Israeli troops carried out mass expulsions ordered by the government and sanctioned by Israel's Supreme Court after a day of legal arguments and acrimony.

Human rights groups and some foreign governments are protesting the expulsions on behalf of the European Community, had appealed to Israel not to follow through on the expulsions, saying that the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949 prohibited this sort of forced transfer from occupied territories.

But the ministers said they had had no choice. Israel, they argued, had to strike hard, especially against the militant fundamentalist group Hamas, which is unalterably opposed to the peace talks and which has taken responsibility for the recent spate of killings.

Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd of Britain, who has been reluctant to support an American call for tougher military measures against the Serbs, said the UN Security Council would issue an enforcement resolution "reasonably soon."

GATT Accord May Still Be Months Away

By Roger Cohen
New York Times Service
PARIS — Vehement exchanges between European and American officials, the most vitriolic since a trans-Atlantic trade war was averted by an accord on Nov. 20, suggested Thursday that a world trade agreement might not be reacheable in the next few months.

Ready to Deal, Yeltsin in China To Revive Links

By Sheryl WuDunn
New York Times Service
BEIJING — President Boris N. Yeltsin of Russia arrived here Thursday for a three-day visit intended to cement economic ties with China and revive a working relationship that was thrown into doubt by the collapse of the Soviet Union and the abandonment of communism there.



A WASH — A Marine seen working whether a Baidoa puddle worked wonders on a stain. More food was looted in Somalia on Thursday. Page 6.

Extraterrestrials? Well, There Might Be Planets They'd Call Home

By John Noble Wilford
New York Times Service
NEW YORK — The Hubble Space Telescope has photographed broad disks of gas and dust grains surrounding 15 newly formed stars. Astronomers say this is the strongest evidence yet that planets could exist beyond the solar system and may even be a common occurrence.

U.S. Embassies Open Jobs to (Mostly Lower-Paid) Americans

By John M. Goshko
Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — The State Department has agreed to allow American citizens to compete for jobs in U.S. embassies that only foreign nationals have been allowed to hold.

BA Wins 25% Qantas Stake

British Airways outbid Singapore Airlines on Thursday to be a partner of Qantas Airlines. The British carrier will buy a quarter of Qantas from the Australian government for 665 million Australian dollars (\$458 million).

U.S. Embassies Open Jobs to (Mostly Lower-Paid) Americans

At issue are about 9,400 positions — among them drivers, cooks, clerks, secretaries, accountants and translators — that have been officially classified as "foreign service national" slots.

Allies Reject U.S. Offer To Patrol Bosnia Skies

But the Europeans Agree to Support Any UN Bid to Enforce 'No-Fly' Zone

BRUSSELS — The NATO allies on Thursday rejected an American offer to send warplanes to patrol down Serbian aircraft violating a United Nations flight ban over Bosnia. But they said they would "support" the United Nations if it decided to enforce the ban.

retaliation against UN peacekeepers on the ground. Britain, which has 2,500 troops guarding aid convoys in Bosnia, has been the most reluctant to take steps that would put the soldiers at risk.

Foreign Minister Hans van den Broek of the Netherlands reacted furiously to Mr. Karadzic's remarks. "I think the time is coming to an end where we should be intimidated," Mr. van den Broek said.

Mr. Karadzic said the UN troops in Bosnia-Herzegovina would be proclaimed "enemies" if the United Nations decided to shoot down Serbian planes.

Mr. Karadzic said the UN troops in Bosnia-Herzegovina would be proclaimed "enemies" if the United Nations decided to shoot down Serbian planes.

Mr. Karadzic said the UN troops in Bosnia-Herzegovina would be proclaimed "enemies" if the United Nations decided to shoot down Serbian planes.

Mr. Karadzic said the UN troops in Bosnia-Herzegovina would be proclaimed "enemies" if the United Nations decided to shoot down Serbian planes.

Mr. Karadzic said the UN troops in Bosnia-Herzegovina would be proclaimed "enemies" if the United Nations decided to shoot down Serbian planes.

Mr. Karadzic said the UN troops in Bosnia-Herzegovina would be proclaimed "enemies" if the United Nations decided to shoot down Serbian planes.

Mr. Karadzic said the UN troops in Bosnia-Herzegovina would be proclaimed "enemies" if the United Nations decided to shoot down Serbian planes.

Mr. Karadzic said the UN troops in Bosnia-Herzegovina would be proclaimed "enemies" if the United Nations decided to shoot down Serbian planes.

Mr. Karadzic said the UN troops in Bosnia-Herzegovina would be proclaimed "enemies" if the United Nations decided to shoot down Serbian planes.

Mr. Karadzic said the UN troops in Bosnia-Herzegovina would be proclaimed "enemies" if the United Nations decided to shoot down Serbian planes.

Mr. Karadzic said the UN troops in Bosnia-Herzegovina would be proclaimed "enemies" if the United Nations decided to shoot down Serbian planes.

Bonn Aims At Bigger Target on Far Right

By Marc Fisher
Washington Post Service

BERLIN — Chancellor Helmut Kohl's government, having asserted its intent to stamp out violent neo-Naziism, is now focusing on a considerably larger target: Germany's biggest far-right political party, the Republicans.

Unlike the tiny neo-Nazi groups that have been banned, ridiculed and rhetorically blasted in recent days, the Republicans are an established party, with seats in several local legislatures, a prominent leader and a consistent 5 percent showing in public opinion polls.

Nonetheless, Interior Minister Rudolf Seiters ordered Germany's domestic intelligence agency to begin intensive surveillance of the Republicans to determine if the party fits the legal definition of "anti-democratic," which would allow the government to shut it down.

Going after the Republicans is a risky move, analysts here said. While Mr. Kohl may be able to undermine one of his most pesky opponents, a legal campaign against the Republicans could build public sympathy for the extremist movement, especially if the party succeeds in portraying itself as more moderate than it is.

Republican leaders lost no time trying to do just that. The party chairman, Franz Schönhuber, a former officer in Hitler's Waffen SS who became a popular television talk show host in Munich, called the government's move a desperate measure and an "admission of total helplessness" against the country's growing far right.

Founded a decade ago, the Republicans bill themselves as the party of "law and order" but have reached their heights of popularity at times when Germans were most perturbed by the influx of foreigners. Although party leaders insist they are not anti-foreigners, the party regularly uses slogans such as "The Boat is Full" and "Enough is Enough" to demonstrate its sympathies.

Aides to Mr. Kohl say privately that the Republicans' potential support from protest voters has dominated the chancellor's political strategy for more than a year, as the once-laughable extremist group has won as much as 11 percent in a statewide vote and 16 percent in local elections.

Mr. Kohl's own polls have shown as much as 20 percent of his own Christian Democratic party's voters thinking seriously of casting their lot with the Republicans, if only to send a message to Bonn.

Aides repeatedly explained the chancellor's reluctance to move earlier against the country's far right as an attempt to hold voters on his party's right, rather than alienating them by seeming to reject the widespread view that Germany has been overrun by foreigners in the last two years.

But now that the country's mainstream parties have agreed to restrict the right to political asylum, aides to Mr. Kohl say they believe they have sent the message that the Bonn government is serious about limiting the flow of refugees into Germany.



Bucharest shoppers walking home amid an idle housing construction project along the former Victory of Socialism Boulevard.

Mistrust Shadows Romanian Regime

By Henry Kamm
New York Times Service

BUCHAREST — Nearly three years after the overthrow and execution of Nicolae Ceausescu, Romania's leadership continues to suffer from widespread mistrust, at home and abroad, of the sincerity of its efforts to convert the country to democracy and a free-market economy.

Typifying Western reticence, the United States in October again denied most-favored-nation trading status to Romania. The refusal is particularly resented by the government of President Ion Iliescu because "the clause," as it is called here, was granted to the Ceausescu dictatorship and is enjoyed today by most other former Communist countries, as well as China.

Mr. Iliescu was re-elected in October with 61 percent of the vote in presidential and parliamentary elections that foreign observers said were generally fair. His election in 1990 gave rise to doubts.

In an interview, Mr. Iliescu, a usually genial man, bristled and his voice took on an edge as he rejected the catalogue of accusations that cloud the reputation of post-Communist Romania.

"I see all of this as the result of ideological intoxication, which dominates all of us, here and abroad," he said.

Speaking of the violence of the 1989 revolution and the summary trial and execution of Mr. Ceausescu and his wife, Elena, he said that the dictatorship was the worst in the Communist world and that "an explosion" was the only way to dislodge it.

"Compare the evolution now," he said. "After the velvet revolution, Czechoslovakia is being dismembered. In Romania, progress was difficult and encountered problems, but I think Romania now is an area of greater calm, balance and stability."

Mr. Iliescu angrily rejected suggestions that his government bears responsibility for rioting that took place in 1990, in which miners brought to the capital by government transport attacked opponents to the government.

He also reacted with bitterness against suspicions raised by his past as a top Communist official. "Why isn't Boris Yeltsin judged the same way?" he asked.

A senior Western diplomat agreed with some of Mr. Iliescu's criticisms, but said they were overstated. He said the bitterness of the country's political life was the principal reason why Romania's, and Mr. Iliescu's, past remain issues despite what many diplomats here view as progress toward democracy and economic liberalism.

"Romania is a pariah largely because of the hostility of the opposition," he said. "It paints the situation in solid black and Iliescu as an unredeemed Communist."

The harshness dividing election winners and losers was evident in interviews with opposition leaders.

"Iliescu is a crypto-Communist who inspires no confidence," said Corneliu Coposu, a royalist who led the Democratic Convention electoral alliance and heads the National Peasants Christian Democratic Party. "He has a nostalgia for the Communist structures and a Marxist-Leninist orientation. He has no credibility."

In a parliament in which no party or formal coalition has a majority, small parties led by close Ceausescu associates share significantly in the balance of power.

The new cabinet of Prime Minister Nicolae Vacaroiu, an economist who is considered a technocrat without close political ties, was approved with the support of the two radical parties.

Mr. Vacaroiu is charged with carrying out Mr. Iliescu's policy of slow change, which seeks to minimize the effects on the long-suffering public of closing nonproductive state factories and withdrawing subsidies from essential goods.

"The continuity of Romania's reform can be achieved only at a bearable social cost," the prime minister said in an interview. He stressed the word "bearable."

The opposition asserts that this slow approach is a facade behind which Mr. Iliescu and his followers hide their unwillingness to change the still largely state-controlled economic structure.

While the political leaders and the many parties vintegrate in parliament and through many new newspapers that contain far more opinion than fact, the 23 million Romanians seek with varying success to survive.

Private stores have sprung up offering a much wider choice of goods than was available under the Communists, but most Romanians still buy necessities in state stores with subsidized prices. Food lines, a regular feature of Romanian life for many years, are shorter but still exist.

Ordinary Romanians say with conviction that the small new class of entrepreneurs who succeeded under the new freedom are either members of the former secret police or Gypsies, who are widely despised.

"It is easier to free people than to free their minds," said Dumitru Ciocoi-Pop, rector of the University of Sibiu.

Yeltsin Appoints Gaidar as Adviser

By Michael Dobbs
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — President Boris N. Yeltsin anxious to prevent speculation that he is backing off on free-market policies, on Thursday appointed Yegor T. Gaidar, the former acting prime minister, as an adviser on economic policy.

Mr. Gaidar is widely regarded as the architect of Russia's free-market transition; his appointment appeared to be part of an effort by Mr. Yeltsin to repair some of the political damage caused by his decision to switch prime ministers this week.

Mr. Gaidar was forced to step down as acting prime minister on Monday after a stormy meeting of the national Congress of People's Deputies.

Although radicals privately accuse Mr. Yeltsin of failing to resist the conservative onslaught at the Congress, Mr. Gaidar appeared anxious to preserve as much of his program as possible. He has urged several aides to remain in the new government headed by the former energy minister, Viktor S. Chernomyrdin, despite widespread predictions of a general slowing down in economic change.

Mr. Gaidar praised Mr. Chernomyrdin as "a competent specialist and a good organizer" and said he would support the new government as long as it kept a tight rein on inflation, which is now running at 25 percent a month.

"A more conservative government is not a misfortune," Mr. Gaidar told the newspaper Ivestiya. "A government pursuing a populist policy would be a disaster, and I hope this will not happen."

In a presidential decree published Thursday, Mr. Yeltsin gave Mr. Chernomyrdin until Tuesday to form a new government. A key member of the Gaidar team, Anatoli Chubais, who is responsible for privatization, has already said that he is ready to stay on as deputy prime minister. It is generally agreed that his departure would be a crippling blow to the privatization program, which is only now getting under way in earnest.

Mr. Yeltsin also acted to assert personal control over foreign policy, naming Yuri Skokov, a close aide, to head a new Interdepartmental Foreign Policy Commission with the task of "coordinating decisions in the foreign policy sphere."

The appointment further undermined the position of the liberal foreign minister, Andrei V. Kozyrev, who has come under pressure from the conservatives.

Mr. Yeltsin on Wednesday indicated dissatisfaction with Mr. Kozyrev for making a mock Cold War speech in Stockholm in an attempt to show what might happen if conservatives got control of Russian foreign policy. He said Mr. Kozyrev had failed to coordinate the speech with him and had been carried away by the political tensions of the last few weeks.

Mr. Yeltsin's office on Thursday confirmed the dismissal of Genadiy Burbulis, a senior presidential adviser who was widely blamed for many political mistakes in the last two weeks.

Bulletin on Mitterrand's Cancer Is Mixed Report

The Associated Press

PARIS — The first health bulletin issued since President Francois Mitterrand's prostate surgery indicates that his cancer is not spreading but is not responding fully to treatment either, a leading physician said Thursday.

The bulletin was issued by Mr. Mitterrand's personal physician three months after the announce-

ment that the president had undergone surgery for prostate cancer.

The bulletin on Thursday said Mr. Mitterrand's health was otherwise good. It said extensive testing had shown no signs that the cancer had spread. But it said the level of prostate-specific antigen in Mr. Mitterrand's blood, a measure of responsiveness to treatment, was "still higher than normal."

"This is not a good prognosis and shows that Mr. Mitterrand is responding insufficiently to treatment," said Dr. Richard Fourcade, an official of the French Association of Urologists.

Dr. Marc Maidenberg, another prominent urologist, contended that it was "still too soon" to draw conclusions about the president's cancer.

Mr. Mitterrand, 76, curtailed his activities during a three-week convalescence but subsequently has resumed full-time duties, including foreign travel.

His second seven-year term expires in 1995. He has proposed constitutional changes to shorten the presidential term, but has been vague about whether he might step down early.

Thin, Flat And Elegant: The IHT Personalized Pocket Diary Puts 1993 Right Into Your Pocket



Year after year — even at a period when diaries abound — the International Herald Tribune flat, silk-grain leather diary is the hit of the season.

Ingenuously designed to be thinner than thin, it still brings you everything... including a built-in note pad with always-available "jotting paper". Plus there are conversion tables of weights, measures and distances, a list of national holidays by country, a wine vintage chart, and many other useful facts. All in this incredibly flat little book that slips easily into a pocket.

The perfect gift for almost anyone... including yourself.

— Please allow three weeks for delivery.

- Rich black leather.
 - Gilt metal corners.
 - Measures 8 x 13 cm (5 1/2 x 5 in.).
 - Quantity discounts are available.
 - Plenty of space for appointments.
 - Week-at-a-glance format.
- Personalized with gold initials (up to 3 on each cover).
- Includes a removable address book. No need to re-write your most important phone numbers — the address book will fit right into next year's diary.
- Newspaper sheets fit on the back of the diary — a simple pull removes top sheet. Right sheet included.

Herald Tribune
Karen Diet, Special Projects Division,
181 Ave. Ch.-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly-Coxe, France.
or fax: (33-1) 46 57 06 51

Payment to be by credit card only. All major cards accepted. (Please note that French residents may pay by check in French francs. We regret that checks in other currencies cannot be accepted.)

Please send me _____ 1993 IHT Pocket Diaries.
Price includes initials, packing and postage in Europe.

1 - 4 diaries 180 F.F. (U.S.\$33) each
5 - 9 diaries 170 F.F. (U.S.\$31) each
10-19 diaries 145 F.F. (U.S.\$26) each

Additional postage outside Europe 35 F.F. (U.S.\$6.30)

Check here for delivery outside Europe by registered or certified mail: 85 F.F. (U.S.\$16)

Please charge to my credit card:
 Amex Visa Amex Eurocard Diners Mastercard

Card No. _____
Exp. date _____ 18-12-92
Signature _____
Name _____
Address _____
City and State _____
Country _____

Russian Aide Qualifies Clearance of Hiss

By Serge Schmemmann
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — The Russian official who was reported to have cleared Alger Hiss of spying for the Soviet Union says that he was "not properly understood," and that he only meant to say he found no evidence of the charges in the KGB documents to which he had access.

The official, General Dmitri A. Volkogonov, a military historian, said that at Mr. Hiss's request he had searched the KGB files for the 1930s and '40s, and found only one mention of Mr. Hiss, in a list of diplomats at the United Nations.

"I was not properly understood," he said in a recent interview. "The Ministry of Defense also has an intelligence service, which is totally different, and many documents have been destroyed. I only looked through what the KGB had. All I said was that I saw no evidence."

On Oct. 14, answering a query from Mr. Hiss, General Volkogonov wrote: "Mr. A. Hiss had never and nowhere been recruited as an agent of the intelligence services of the U.S.S.R. Not a single document, and a great amount of materi-

als have been studied, substantiates the allegation."

That was taken by Mr. Hiss and his supporters as an exoneration.

Mr. Hiss was convicted of perjury in 1950 after a celebrated case in which Whittaker Chambers, a former Communist, charged that Mr. Hiss had spied for the Soviet Union as a State Department official in the 1930s. Now 88, Mr. Hiss has consistently denied this and charged that he was the victim of an anti-Communist witchhunt.

General Volkogonov's acknowledgment that he was in no position to fully clear Mr. Hiss, and that perhaps no one ever can, confirmed the cautions of many U.S. historians who warned that a categorical vindication was dubious, given the volume, complexity and incompleteness of Soviet archives.

Even if he had scoured the voluminous archives of the KGB, the Defense Ministry and the Communist Party, the general said, there were also untold files that were destroyed in the upheavals after Stalin's death.

General Volkogonov said he was "a bit taken aback" by the commotion his letter caused. He

acknowledged that his motive in writing the letter was "primarily humanitarian."

"Hiss wrote that he was 88 and would like to die peacefully, that he wanted to prove that he was never a paid, contracted spy," General Volkogonov said. "What I saw gives no basis to claim a full clarification. There's no guarantee that it was not destroyed, that it was not in other channels."

■ Hiss Urges Further Search
Marine Dove of The New York Times reported from New York.

Responding to General Volkogonov's most recent remarks, Mr. Hiss declared, "If he and his associates haven't examined all the files, I hope they will examine the others, and they will show the same thing."

John Lowenthal, Mr. Hiss's lawyer, who met with General Volkogonov several times, indicated surprise at the general's remarks. Mr. Lowenthal said that the general told him in Washington last month that he had also examined archives of the Military Intelligence and "there, too, no traces of Alger Hiss have been found."

Wörner Renamed Chief of NATO For 4 More Years

Reuters

BRUSSELS — Secretary-General Manfred Wörner was reappointed as head of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization on Thursday until mid-1996 by foreign ministers from the 16 alliance nations, officials said.

Mr. Wörner, a former West German defense minister, took the post in mid-1988. He was to step down next year, but the foreign ministers decided he was needed at a time when the Western alliance was assuming new tasks after the Cold War.

The Norwegian defense minister, Johan Joerges Holst, had said earlier this year that he was interested in the job, but withdrew his potential candidacy when Mr. Wörner indicated his willingness to stay on.

Czech Hospitals Need Renewed Patience in New Marketplace

By Marlies Simons
New York Times Service

PRAGUE — Rain was dripping on the cobblestones, and within the old walls of ward B3 the men were safely tucked in bed, eating sausage, potatoes and lentils. But that is where normality stopped in Thomy Hospital.

Zdenka Zakova, a nurse for more than 20 years, was studying boxes of new foreign medicines with her colleagues. Down the hall, doctors met yet again to discuss the bewildering question before them:

How can they reconcile the care of the sick with the heartless rules of the marketplace?

"We have to know the cost of bandages, of syringes, of every injection and every treatment," said Dr. Vladislav Krick, director of internal medicine here, who has to prepare his department's first-ever budget.

"This is all we talk about," he said. "We will have to function as an independent economic unit. There is a lot of confusion."

On Jan. 1, when Czechoslovakia will split into two separate countries, the two nations will start to charge for medical care.

Under communism, all health services were free, and medicines cost a token sum — one crown, the price of a phone call. Employers and employees will now have to pay contributions to a new national health-care plan, while other, private insurance plans are optional. The government will provide for the unemployed.

The sense that another basic safety net is slipping away adds to the growing sense of insecurity here.

The coming change has drawn Western pharmaceutical salesmen, insurance plans and medical equipment. Doctors and administrators who criticize Soviet-style shortages and outdated hospitals draw a dark conclusion: Communism and its repressive bureaucracy dehumanized much of society but, they contend, in the West money and advanced technology has

dehumanized medicine, turning patients into high-tech targets and doctors into engineers.

"Amid a lot of equipment, man as a whole is often lost," said Dr. Zdenek Benes, an internist at Thomy Hospital. "We understand it is already happening in the West. Now we face that danger."

The architects of the new health plan have drawn up rules that seem harsh to this society. National health insurance will apply to care defined as essential, but not to "nonessential" things like false teeth or cosmetic surgery, for which the patient must pay most or all of the bill.

Abortion, which was free, has been listed as a nonessential and will have to be paid for privately. It will cost the equivalent of a month's salary of a teacher or a nurse.

"The government wants to bring down the number of abortions and make them an exception rather than a rule," said Dr. Romana Lodenova, an official at the Ministry of Health. The idea, she said, is to discourage women from using abortion as a routine birth-control method, something that was common in all communist nations.

Despite the country's economic troubles, the government says spreading on medical care will increase because of the nation's health crisis. In 1991, Czechoslovakia spent 5.9 percent of its national income on medical care, compared with 12.3 percent in the United States and 9.2 percent in Canada. For the Czech and Slovak republics, the share is expected to rise to 7.7 percent, close to a European average.

Kovary's New York Bar
EST. 1911 PARIS
THE OLDEST COCKTAIL BAR IN EUROPE™
Just tell the taxi driver, "Seek me out now!"
PARIS: 5, rue Daunou MONTREUX: Monarcus Palace
HAMBOURG: Bleichenhof

To subscribe in Germany just call, toll free, 0130 84 85 85

What use is our experience in a system that no longer exists?



It's of very considerable use indeed. Because systems may change but countries and their people remain basically the same.

Ask the bank that has an especially large store of experience in Eastern Europe.

Twenty years have passed since Dresdner Bank was the first German bank to open a representative office in the former Soviet Union. This long experience with both the new and old Russia, as well as with its people and institutions, is now more and more clearly demonstrating its value. The latest proof is a new and rather unusual book we've just published.

After months of research and friendly cooperation between DOWC Ost-West-Consult, a Dresdner Bank subsidiary, and the City of St. Petersburg, we are pleased to make available a report that gives a close-up, behind-the-scenes look into the former clandestine Russian defense and marine research labo-

ratories in the area of St. Petersburg.

Even now, the technological potential available there is virtually unimaginable – and waiting to be discovered by you.

As the military research sector, with its at times surprisingly high technological level, begins its conversion from military to civilian production, it is setting out in new directions – directions which, of course, also include cooperation with western enterprises.

We have gathered together and structured an abundance of information, facts and contacts and published it within the covers of a single reference work that you can order right now.

In its more than 400 pages, this work lists 185 leading enterprises, construction offices and research institutes and provides a summary of their first steps in new civilian directions. Also included are a total of 430 concrete cooperation proposals and available services.

This reference manual will be interesting not only for anyone on the lookout for attractive processes, materials, components and systems. It is also specifically designed for those who feel the time is ripe for securing a strong foothold in the future-oriented Russian market and who are looking to local partners for assistance in marketing, service or manufacturing. Or for anyone interested in carrying out development and testing functions in one of St. Petersburg's – in some cases very well equipped – R&D laboratories. Or simply for those who want to benefit from the low Russian labor costs.

So if we've convinced you that our experience in Eastern Europe could be useful for you, we're prepared to share it.

I hereby order _____ copy/copies of *St. Petersburg's High-Tech Sector: Company Profiles and Technical Proposals* at a price of DM 780 per copy. An additional charge will be made for



overseas airmail outside Europe. All copies will be sent approximately 14 days following receipt of your order. Please send the book to the following address:

Company: _____

Department: _____

Street, no./P.O. Box: _____

City/State/Postal Code/Country: _____

To the attention of the following: _____

Last Name: _____

First Name: _____

Position: _____

City, Date: _____

Signature of the person placing the order: _____

Please send this reply coupon to: DOWC Ost-West Consult, Jürgen-Ponto-Platz 1, D-6000 Frankfurt/Main 11, Germany.

Dresdner Bank



INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Wars of Conscience

George Bush, in a valedictory mood, told a Texas audience on Tuesday that despite its victory in the Cold War against communism, America must be prepared to wage lesser wars to secure global stability.

On the need to respond, Mr. Bush speaks for his country. Two of three Americans think Washington has a responsibility to provide military assistance in troubled regions.

includes much of South and Central Asia, and most of Africa. Here Mr. Bush's vague tests are of little help. Do the stakes "war-rant" armed intervention in, for example, Sudan and Liberia?

In all these cases there is a humanitarian duty if intervention is feasible and can save lives. But for the United States to follow repeatedly the Somalia precedent would tax its resources, undermine domestic support and smack of imperial vainglory.

Even so, his preoccupation with America's duty places far too great a burden on Americans—and far too little on multilateral agencies like the United Nations. When the burden is humanitarian, the United Nations is the better approximation of humanity.

Washington's leadership may be indispensable, and Americans might well command and provide the largest contribution to a humanitarian operation. But to assure the broadest participation, the commander ought to be under the direct authority of the Security Council.

If those are the markers, here are the principles: U.S. forces should be deployed only as a last resort, and in support of a clearly articulated political objective. If the U.S. interest is "humanitarian," then by definition Americans should act in concert with others.

Sometimes Mr. Bush has been long on zeal, short on careful, disciplined justifications for the use of American forces. May President-elect Bill Clinton do better.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

Math Time for Clinton

Bill Clinton says he has not decided yet whether to propose further stimulus of the economy in the sense of pumping up the short-term deficit.

Where else then to look for savings? There are fewer to be found on the spending side of the budget than the rhetoric of either party would indicate; that is the other great lesson of the past 12 years.

All these cost money. The requirement is not merely that he finance them over time but also that he go beyond, to drive down the structural deficit that is a drag on the economy and the ability to govern.

Mr. Clinton said again several times this week that the long-term deficit cannot be reduced without controlling health care costs. That is so, but, as he also knows, a credible deficit reduction plan requires more than a promise of eventual health care cost control.

health insurance premiums that now escape taxation. For a while, at least, our guess is that the government will be lucky if health care reform turns out to be a wash.

The right way to cut the net cost of Social Security is to subject a larger share of benefits to the income tax; Mr. Clinton has already indicated that he might favor that example. This week he also seemed to open the door a crack to an increase in the gasoline tax, which advocates rightly say could have the healthy effect of reducing both the deficit and energy consumption.

It is enough for us that American troops and supplies have been streaming into Somalia to bring food to the starving. Creating order out of chaos may not be in their power, and definitely should not be their mission.

There is still time and reason for President George Bush to initiate a strong and effective policy in Bosnia, where the Muslims have been asking in vain for arms to defend themselves against Serbian atrocities and aggression.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

Other Comment

Somalia: What Hope Can Do

Let us immediately state that Operation Restore Hope deserves to be viewed in a positive way. It is probably the first time since the end of World War II that one could approve of a military "invasion."

Bureaucrats remind us that even the United Nations cannot intervene without a firm request from an exiled government or a plea from a threatened nation. Should we then have asked the opinion of the millions of refugees, or the two million dying people who stare at us each evening on television?

The West has a moral debt to pay to Somalia. It does not matter that George Bush and Bill Clinton are sending troops in order to gain international prestige. If they are able to save thousands of lives, their humanitarian "vanity" and ambition to pass into history are welcome.

The important thing now is that the intervention produces lasting results. President George Bush counts on withdrawing troops by Jan. 20. It is a tight schedule. The people who, in droves, are dying of starvation will not be saved just because UN convoys put food within their reach. People at that degree of undernutrition need special medical care prior to receiving food rations. That requires time, medical structure and supplies that

only the military can furnish. The premature withdrawal of the intervention forces—replaced by a multinational peace force, under a blue flag—could encourage the Somali warlords to pillage international aid again.

It is enough for us that American troops and supplies have been streaming into Somalia to bring food to the starving. Creating order out of chaos may not be in their power, and definitely should not be their mission.

There is still time and reason for President George Bush to initiate a strong and effective policy in Bosnia, where the Muslims have been asking in vain for arms to defend themselves against Serbian atrocities and aggression.

There is still time and reason for President George Bush to initiate a strong and effective policy in Bosnia, where the Muslims have been asking in vain for arms to defend themselves against Serbian atrocities and aggression.

There is still time and reason for President George Bush to initiate a strong and effective policy in Bosnia, where the Muslims have been asking in vain for arms to defend themselves against Serbian atrocities and aggression.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE KATHARINE GRAHAM, ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER Co-Chairmen LEE W. HUEBNER, Publisher JOHN VINCIGUERA, Executive Editor... WALTER WELLS, News Editor... SAMUEL ABT, KATHERINE KNORR and CHARLES MITCHELL, Deputy Editors... CARL GEWIRTZ, Associate Editor... ROBERT J. DONAHUE, Editor of the Editorial Page... REGINALD DALE, Economic and Financial Editor... RENÉ DONDY, Deputy Publisher... RICHARD H. MORGAN, Associate Publisher... JUANITA L. CASPARI, Assistant Advertising Director... ROBERT FARRE, Circulation Director... Europe International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France. Tel.: (1) 46.37.93.00. Telex: Circulation, 612832; Production, 630698. Directeur de la Publication: Richard D. Simmons. Chairman from 1958 to 1982: John Hay Whitney. Editor for Asia: Michael Richardson, 5 Conventry Rd., Singapore 0511. Tel. 472-7768. Telex R250528. Man. Dir. Asia, Rolf D. Krampehl, 50 Gloucester Rd., Hong Kong, Tel. 8610616. Telex 61170. Man. Dir. U.K., Garry Thorne, 63 Long Acre, London WC2E. Tel. 836-4802. Telex 262009. Gen. Mgr. Germany: W. Lauterbach, Friedrichstr. 15, 10000 Frankfurt, Tel. (089) 726755. Telex 416721. Pres. U.S.: Michael Conroy, 830 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022. Tel. (212) 732-3890. Telex 427175. S.A. au capital de 1.200.000 F. RCS Nanterre 87 2320172A. Commission Paritaire No. 61357 © 1992, International Herald Tribune. All rights reserved. ISSN: 0294-9022



Democracy Could Arrive in Serbia This Sunday

LOS ANGELES — You cannot truly appreciate democracy unless you have experienced the opposite. I just did, by helping my friend Milan Panic, the California businessman who became prime minister of Yugoslavia last July, in his campaign against hatched man Slobodan Milosevic for president of Serbia.

What is at stake in Serbia's election on Sunday makes the recent American election seem trivial. Americans only had to choose between "trickle down" and "invest and grow." Serbs will choose between war and peace, fear and hope. Their future depends on the outcome of this vote.

In a free and fair election there would be no doubt. Panic and Mr. Panic would win. But with hard-line Communists still controlling the election apparatus and the media, this is a free and fair election in name only.

The first challenge was getting Mr. Panic on the ballot. No sooner had he declared his candidacy than the Milosevic-appointed Electoral Commission declared him unfit to be president of Serbia, since he had not been in residence for the entire 12 months preceding the election.

As Mr. Panic pointed out, saying that the prime minister of Yugoslavia is unfit to be president of Serbia is like saying that the president of the United States is unfit to be governor of Arkansas. Besides, Mr. Panic was born in Belgrade, lived there for 25 years, owns one of the major factories in Serbia and has maintained an apartment in Belgrade since September 1991.

But only along series of court appeals—plus the threat of student demonstrations and an

election boycott by all opposition parties—forced Mr. Milosevic to back down. Mr. Panic was finally certified for the ballot with only eight days left to campaign.

Next challenge: Getting him on the air. The only national television channel in Serbia is state-owned, state-controlled and state-censored. Its nightly television newscast punts off Mr. Milosevic and punnels Mr. Panic, and its advertising policy gives Mr. Panic no opportunity to strike back. In political commercials, candidates are not permitted to attack or criticize their opponent— or even to mention their opponent by name. And one man, Mr. Milosevic's appointee, must approve all spots.

This is not my idea of a level playing field. Our initial script, which began innocently enough ("Two years ago, Slobodan Milosevic promised us things were going to get better"), was rejected. So was a softer "Two years ago, we were promised..." In the end, we settled on the innocuous "Two years ago, we voted for..."

Next problem: video. If we could not mention Mr. Milosevic's name, could we at least show videotape of him making a speech to remind voters whom Mr. Panic was running against? How foolish of me to ask!

It was at this point that we figured out how to outwit the censor. We submitted our first commercial, complete with revised text, showing blown-up, slow-motion video of Mr. Milosevic's

first act as an act of desperation. But that's just it: Mr. Yeltsin and the democratic reformers are realistically desperate. The world does need a wake-up call.

After an hour to let that grim prospect sink in (during which wine service editors wisely withheld the story to authenticate it), Mr. Kozyrev came back to the rostrum, explained that "this was just a technique aimed to show the threat of a turn of events," and proceeded to make the forward-looking speech of a Yeltsinite.

Of course, the real speech was the opposite of the fictional nightmare. He urged the OSCE to "fight for equal rights for ethnic minorities" without the use of force; to impose international sanctions on Serbia if it did not stop its war; to help the Baltic states and Russia build accommodations for Russian soldiers to be pulled out of the free countries still occupied.

It was a historic performance. What the young man did was to slap the world's diplomats in the face and say: Wake up! Stop being so damnably complacent. To avert a return to a divided world, help us now.

His plea was met with a wave of grumpiness by the diplomats and a fit of petulance by the press. How dare he shake us up that way; Andrei Kozyrev's attention-grabbing

planing would have to be scrapped. After an hour to let that grim prospect sink in (during which wine service editors wisely withheld the story to authenticate it), Mr. Kozyrev came back to the rostrum, explained that "this was just a technique aimed to show the threat of a turn of events," and proceeded to make the forward-looking speech of a Yeltsinite.

Of course, the real speech was the opposite of the fictional nightmare. He urged the OSCE to "fight for equal rights for ethnic minorities" without the use of force; to impose international sanctions on Serbia if it did not stop its war; to help the Baltic states and Russia build accommodations for Russian soldiers to be pulled out of the free countries still occupied.

Hong Kong: Quiet Cause For Hope

By Clare Hollingworth

HONG KONG — Bill Clinton's expressed hope that the United States can play a constructive role in easing Chinese-British friction over Hong Kong has brought much-needed optimism to the colony. Relations with the mainland have been increasingly strained since Oct. 7, when the colony's governor, Chris Patten, announced plans for greater democracy ahead of Hong Kong's return to China in 1997.

The Chinese news media have given enormous publicity to modernization projects under way in Shanghai, which aim to restore its role in trade and tourism as the primary link between China and the outside world. A recent meeting of the Chinese-British Joint Liaison Group in Hong Kong was termed unproductive. But reports that "megaphone diplomacy" would be replaced by semi-secret negotiations among Chinese, British and Hong Kong representatives cheered many officials. No agreement was reached, but no one walked out, as one official said.

The governor intends to move up the vital meeting of the Legislative Council, Hong Kong's parliament.

There are signs that 'megaphone diplomacy' over the colony will give way to quiet talks.

from February to late January — after the Chinese New Year. The council will hold votes on Mr. Patten's plans for greater democracy. Both sides are canvassing intensely, and it is unclear how the vote will go.

Many businessmen are worried by Beijing's tough line. Whether Mr. Patten comes out on top or not, the Legislative Council meeting will provide an opportunity to modify his proposals to please or appease Beijing.

Confrontation between Hong Kong and Beijing has caused dramatic stock-market fluctuations but no panic. Relations at the border remain friendly. But students, workers and financiers feel the threatening power of Big Cousin across the border.

In what are now dubbed the bad old days of Chairman Mao, there was always the fear that China, if angered, might cut Hong Kong's water supply. This threat is no longer credible. Neighboring Guangdong Province refuses to risk losing the foreign currency Hong Kong pays for the water, and Beijing's power over provincial governors has lessened. The Shenzhen Special Economic Zone immediately north of the colony, indeed all of Guangdong, owes its spectacular prosperity to Hong Kong.

It depends on Hong Kong for much, including expertise and a modern deep-water harbor. Life in Guangdong today, with its high-rise buildings and traffic jams, is a far cry from the rural life of the province. Neighboring Guangdong Province refuses to risk losing the foreign currency Hong Kong pays for the water, and Beijing's power over provincial governors has lessened. The Shenzhen Special Economic Zone immediately north of the colony, indeed all of Guangdong, owes its spectacular prosperity to Hong Kong.

Little noticed, however, is the fact that the British commander in chief in Hong Kong — Governor Chris Patten — canceled military maneuvers early in October. The exercise, "Winged Dragon," involved few troops; it was designed to familiarize headquarters staff with crisis and communications problems under fire. But Beijing was upset to learn that it concerned the border with China.

More recently the Chinese were reported to be planning a far larger maneuver, "90 Eagle," with the mission of "taking over" Hong Kong within six hours if serious disturbances broke out. This was canceled.

Mr. Clinton's expressed concern about Hong Kong has influenced other Pacific Rim countries: Japan, Australia and New Zealand, together with the six ASEAN nations, have unofficially pointed out to China the enormous value of Hong Kong to this vast region.

They have learned, too, that Shanghai's new port and other facilities will not be functional until 2001 — four years after the handover to China. Few doubt that Beijing, if faced with a decision between basic policy and profits, would come down on the side of policy.

But if there are many difficult problems ahead, there is also light at the end of the long, dark tunnel.

International Herald Tribune

Russian Reform: Thanks, Kozyrev, for That Slap

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — In his 1938 radio broadcast of "War of the Worlds," Orson Welles never sought to spread global panic. But the pre-war world was skittish; his treatment of the real-world broadcast as frightening news.

In the first part of his 1992 speech to the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, Russian Foreign Minister Andrei Kozyrev's clear intent was to wake up his countrymen and the world to the threat now

before us. But his dramatic warning in Stockholm is being shrugged off as a bad joke, a sophomoric hoax.

What Mr. Kozyrev did was to play the role of the next Russian foreign minister — the one who must represent a government that has broken aside Boris Yeltsin and the democratic reformers. Without copping out with "Here comes a fictional scenario," the 41-year-old diplomat shook up the closed-door assemblage with a peek at Cold War II.

A new Iron Curtain? "Our traditions are... in Asia and this sets limits to our rapprochement with Europe."

"We will firmly insist that former Soviet republics immediately join a new federation or confederation."

That sat "em up, all right. For the first time, today's diplomats — drawn up in vast, combous array — were forced to stop taking incipient Russian democracy for granted. Could he be serious?

If so, the dreams of a peaceful world order would be shattered. Defense budgets would have to be increased; military aid would be needed for new nations being coerced. All the optimistic assumptions now being made in each nation's economic

planing would have to be scrapped. After an hour to let that grim prospect sink in (during which wine service editors wisely withheld the story to authenticate it), Mr. Kozyrev came back to the rostrum, explained that "this was just a technique aimed to show the threat of a turn of events," and proceeded to make the forward-looking speech of a Yeltsinite.

Of course, the real speech was the opposite of the fictional nightmare. He urged the OSCE to "fight for equal rights for ethnic minorities" without the use of force; to impose international sanctions on Serbia if it did not stop its war; to help the Baltic states and Russia build accommodations for Russian soldiers to be pulled out of the free countries still occupied.

It was a historic performance. What the young man did was to slap the world's diplomats in the face and say: Wake up! Stop being so damnably complacent. To avert a return to a divided world, help us now.

His plea was met with a wave of grumpiness by the diplomats and a fit of petulance by the press. How dare he shake us up that way; Andrei Kozyrev's attention-grabbing

planing would have to be scrapped. After an hour to let that grim prospect sink in (during which wine service editors wisely withheld the story to authenticate it), Mr. Kozyrev came back to the rostrum, explained that "this was just a technique aimed to show the threat of a turn of events," and proceeded to make the forward-looking speech of a Yeltsinite.

Of course, the real speech was the opposite of the fictional nightmare. He urged the OSCE to "fight for equal rights for ethnic minorities" without the use of force; to impose international sanctions on Serbia if it did not stop its war; to help the Baltic states and Russia build accommodations for Russian soldiers to be pulled out of the free countries still occupied.

It was a historic performance. What the young man did was to slap the world's diplomats in the face and say: Wake up! Stop being so damnably complacent. To avert a return to a divided world, help us now.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1892: Fears of Cholera

LONDON — In view of the prospect of a renewal of cholera next spring and summer, the Local Government Board have decided on an increase in the staff of their medical inspectors. A cholera survey will forthwith be instituted, much on the lines of the survey that was carried out during the European epidemic of 1894-86. A conference of port medical officers of health was held yesterday (Dec. 17). Resolutions were passed in favor of night and day inspection of vessels suspected of being cholera infected.

1917: Allied Confidence

WITH THE FRENCH ARMY IN ITALY — It is confidently expected that a week will reveal the ultimate plans of the Austro-Germans on the Italian Front, but there is no longer certainty that they intend to break through the northern plains, and there is growing confidence in the strength of the Allied forces. The

strengthening of the French positions since the "push" took up their front has been noted by the greatly reduced casualties. The enemy's attacks have not lessened in violence, but these "crack" troops have attacked and deepened their trenches, making themselves more secure.

1942: Henderson Quits

WASHINGTON — [From our New York edition:] President Roosevelt accepted tonight (Dec. 17) the resignation of Leon Henderson as the nation's Price and Rationing Administrator. Senator Prentiss Brown, who piloted much of the Roosevelt wartime economic legislation through the Senate, will succeed him. Mr. Henderson told the President that his departure was dictated "by a recurring physical difficulty and a rather bed impairment of my eye-sight." Mr. Roosevelt congratulated Mr. Henderson for his "unexcelled" courage in performing "an exceedingly difficult and thankless task."

OPINION

If Milosevic Stays, the West Will Have to Apply Force

By Flora Lewis

PARIS—An enormous demonstration in Belgrade on Thursday in favor of Milan Milosevic...

with what constraints — although the disaster of a free-fall breakup was foreseeable...

better to defend themselves. There are no defensive weapons in this kind of war. If they are able, they will immediately launch counteroffensives...

and the peacekeepers' mandate runs out in March. If it is not renewed, they will withdraw and the Croats can be counted upon to drive for recovery...

Since the Monsters Are Real, The Kids Need Real Heroes

By Geoffrey Canada

NEW YORK—You are probably going to be a little concerned when I tell you how happy I am to be honored as a children's hero...

in the afternoon and early evenings, running through alleys, climbing over fences, learning our monster drill — run, run, fast, hit the fence, over quick, over quick...

MEANWHILE

In 1991, for example, there were about 12 murders a weekend. Plus, these monsters did not really see children as their target.

So you see, I have long wanted to be a hero riding into town on my fiery steed, slaying monsters who prey on children.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Macedonia Irredenta

Regarding the editorial "Recognize Macedonia" (Opinion, Nov. 24): Greece's demand that the former Yugoslav republic change its name is entirely justified.

please, Greeks say; as long as it is a name that does not rightfully belong to another country.

There would seem to be a simple solution. The Slavs need only call their area New Macedonia, since the Greeks were there first, 24 centuries ago.

The answer lies largely in providing automatic fire sprinkler technology. There has long been resistance to the installation of these systems in palaces, museums and other cultural institutions.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

ANNOUNCEMENTS, BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES, BUSINESS SERVICES, AUTOMOBILES, AUTO RENTALS, AUTOS TAX FREE, OCEANWIDE MOTORS, LEGAL SERVICES, EMPLOYMENT, OFFSHORE, RELOCATION SERVICES, WELCOME SERVICE.

HOLIDAYS AND TRAVEL

LOW COST FLIGHTS, VISITING LONDON, CHRISTMAS GIFTS, HOLIDAY RENTALS, ACCESS VOYAGES, LOWEST AIR FARES, ACCESS IN LYONS, LOWEST AIR FARES FROM 30 countries, WORLDWIDE Special departure of the lowest ever discount company offers.

MONTREUIL BOULO LOUIS CARTIER. ART D'ETRE UNIQUE. Cartier HOAILLIERS DEPUIS 1847. Includes image of a Cartier watch.

Collor Confident of Surviving Impeachment Storm

By James Brooke
New York Times Service

BRASILIA — Flies from the nearby savanna buzzed through open windows of a library while Fernando Collor de Mello confidently outlined his goals for governing Brazil through 1995.

The Brazilian president, wearing a linen suit in the heat, pulled from a leather case his 1993 agenda for modernizing South America's largest nation.

When it was ventured that the Senate might convict him next week in an impeachment trial, Mr. Collor responded easily: "I don't have the slightest doubt that I will be acquitted. This exoneration

will allow me to resume my functions as president of the republic."

Brasilia, a planned-development capital laid out on the table-flat plains of central Brazil, is often called "fantasy island." Today, the latest corner of unreality is Mr. Collor's makeshift office complex, a kind of presidency in exile.

After the Chamber of Deputies voted on Sept. 29 to allow the Senate to try Mr. Collor on corruption charges, he was forced to surrender presidential powers temporarily to Vice President Itamar Franco.

Barring last-minute stunts, the Senate is expected to reach a verdict in the impeachment trial on Tuesday. If guilty, Mr. Col-

lor will permanently lose his title and his powers, and will be banned from holding public office until the year 2001.

Outside his prefabricated offices, few people here seem to believe that he will be acquitted of the constitutional crime of "lack of decorum" for accepting \$6.5 million from an influence-trafficking ring headed by his former campaign treasurer, Paulo César Farias, and for lying to cover up the payments in a separate case.

In one measure of the senators' mood, they voted 67 to 3 to indict Mr. Collor formally two weeks ago. Next week, the votes of 54 senators will be needed to convict.

After the recent vote, Mr. Collor's three

Senate supporters made a fruitless attempt to persuade him to resign.

By resigning, he would retain his political rights, although he would still face a second, criminal trial.

"At no moment did resignation ever cross my mind," said Mr. Collor, who appeared tanned, trim and relaxed despite the looming legal obstacles.

He dismissed as lies local press speculation that he might spend New Year's Eve in exile in Paris, where he owns an apartment overlooking the Seine.

But Brasilia's rumor mill has been churning right along this week after a Collor aide traveled to Paris and a French lawyer arrived here to help in the defense.

Violence Surges in Somalia In Areas Without U.S. Troops

By Jane Perlez
New York Times Service

MOGADISHU, Somalia — As American military officials expressed satisfaction with the lack of resistance to their deployment here and in one other town, violence has increased in areas of Somalia where the forces are not present.

The stepped-up violence, a little more than one week into the humanitarian operation, raised the question of how secure the American-led coalition could make Somalia as armed gunmen reappeared on the streets here and others fled to the countryside to escape the net of the arriving forces.

There were also concerns about the safety of American troops as the military planned a weekend landing in Kismayu, a southern port city, to secure the harbor and the airport, much as they did in Mogadishu last week.

American officials said the soldiers would be entering a "dicey" situation in Kismayu, where 150 clan fighters were massacred this week and where starvation is worse than in the capital and Baidoa, the town secured Wednesday.

"The armed opposition here is less than anticipated," said Brigadier General Ted Hopwood, chief logistician for the Marine forces. "But that said, you come to the conclusion that the situation is extremely complex."

The military spokesman, Colonel Fred Peck, acknowledged the increased violence but said that as more troops landed in Mogadishu, it would be possible to establish wider control.

The Pentagon has said 28,000 American troops will eventually be deployed in the operation, which is designed to secure convoy routes for the food needs of about 1.5 million hungry Somalis. Another 15,000 to 20,000 troops from other countries are expected as a complement, the Pentagon said.

Fewer than 10,000 troops, the vast majority of them American, have arrived in Mogadishu since the operation began Dec. 9. President George Bush's special envoy to Somalia, Robert B. Oakley, seemed unperturbed that some of the "technical," the armed Somali jeeps, had fled Mogadishu and were roaming the countryside.

"I don't have any idea where they've gone," he said in a televi-

sion interview. "Eventually our military will be able to figure out where they've gone."

For the first few days of the operation, American helicopters swooped over the "technical," to intimidate them. Many disappeared to the wilderness; others apparently hid in the city.

But on Thursday the brightly colored vehicles reappeared on the crowded streets, their weapons in full display. Private cars that weave and dodge through the heavy pedestrian traffic in Mogadishu's streets Thursday had assault rifles poking out of their windows, the traditional Somali method of protecting vehicles from hijacking.

Those gunmen in Mogadishu who had not fled now understood that the American forces would not disarm them unless the weapons presented a direct threat, Somali officials said. Thus, they added, gunmen believed they could flaunt their arms without risking confiscation.

Even in parts of the city in which the Americans have asserted control, there have been firefights in recent days. At the U.S. Embassy compound Tuesday night, two Somali gunmen poked their rifles through the slits in the high concrete fence and shot at a group of Marines, one of the Americans involved in the incident said. The Marines returned fired and three Somalis were killed, he added.

The increased violence at night and in areas empty of troops showed the need for the Americans to persuade the local warlords to impound their vehicles and get rid of the weapons, as they pledged last week, several Somali said.

"The Americans have to get tough with the warlords," said Hassan Togani, an American-educated Somali. "If they don't the warlords will just play games."

In the countryside, relief workers described a deteriorating situation in advance of the forces' arrival. The most violent place in Somalia since a civil war started two years ago has been Kismayu, whose rival clans frequently fight each other. Foreign aid workers — including those of the International Committee of the Red Cross, which prides itself on staying as long as possible in a dangerous situation — have often been evacuated from the town.

This week officials said that 150 fighters of General Omar Jess — a warlord who loosely controls Kismayu in an alliance with General Mohammed Farrah Aidid of Mogadishu — had been shot by a rival, General Mohammed Siad Barre Morgan, the son-in-law of the deposed dictator Mohammed Siad Barre. The atmosphere has turned even more vicious than usual, they said, as General Jess's troops sought revenge.

Another danger to the U.S. troops could come from violence generated by the large numbers of Somalis starving in camps, American officials said. The competition for food among tens of thousands of desperate people makes the atmosphere volatile.

At the town of Mergeh, 400 kilometers north of the capital, the Red Cross reported that "tens of thousands" and "hundreds of thousands" had arrived to watch the unloading of food from a ship.

So far there has been no violence, said Geoff Lane, director of relief for the Red Cross, but the potential for trouble is great.

Bush Ponders Somalia Trip

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President George Bush is considering making a visit to Somalia before his term ends Jan. 20, but there are many obstacles and no decisions have been made, according to senior administration officials.

"All I can say is that nothing has been scheduled," said the White House spokesman, Martin Fitzwater, in reply to an NBC News report.

But senior officials said Mr. Bush would like to visit the nation where he recently sent thousands of U.S. troops to combat famine and civil war. They said Mr. Bush has been discussing the idea with administration officials.

"There are a lot of obstacles, including the security problems and whether this could be laid on in time, given the chaotic situation inside Somalia," one official said.

JOB: 9,400 Openings

(Continued from page 1)

citizens living in foreign countries. "The United States is one of the only countries in the world that excludes its own citizens from employment in its embassies," he told the Senate when he launched his campaign. "Most other countries actively recruit job applicants from their homelands for embassy employment."

Mr. Rockefeller, chairman of a subcommittee on foreign commerce and tourism, began his tug-of-war with the State Department in June 1991 when the Federation of Americans Abroad, an umbrella organization for U.S. citizen groups in other countries, called the situation to his attention.

The hiring of American citizens for non-diplomat jobs at overseas posts was authorized by the Foreign Service Act of 1980. Nevertheless, the department barred the hiring of Americans on the grounds that the legislation did not give it authority to establish salary rates for Americans in jobs traditionally held by foreign nationals.

In the only exception to that rule, the department temporarily opened some of these jobs to the spouses and other family members of Foreign Service career employees. According to State Department figures, however, the number of those positions never totaled more than 55 worldwide.

For the rest, the department clung to its policy of filling low-level jobs and some specialized positions only with foreign nationals. Tom Forbord, a legislative aide to Mr. Rockefeller, said, "When we asked why, the State Department's answer basically was, 'Well, that's the way we do things.'"

Department officials said the policy grew out of several factors, including the need of U.S. embassies for personnel who were native speakers and who had detailed knowledge of American customs. Americans living abroad have long complained that some employees of U.S. embassies have, at best, only an elementary understanding of American practices.

In addition, after World War II when the dollar was the world's strongest currency, embassies could take advantage of favorable exchange rates to pay foreign employees in the local currency.

In July 1991, Mr. Rockefeller attached an amendment to the State Department's annual authorization bill requiring that the embassy posts be opened to Americans. More than a year went by without the rule being put into effect.



Mr. Yeltsin strolling Thursday along the Great Wall north of Beijing on the first day of his three-day visit to China.

YELTSIN: Russian Leader Opens 3-Day Visit to Beijing, Ready to Deal

(Continued from page 1)

stimulus to the democracy movement at a time when it was losing momentum. The Chinese Army crackdown a few weeks later, and the rise of the hard-liners in Beijing, led to the resurgence of mutual suspicion between Moscow and Beijing, and the Chinese leaders have been especially scathing — in private — about Mr. Yeltsin's role in the disintegration of Soviet communism.

Today, however, Mr. Yeltsin does not represent a bubbling democracy for young Chinese intellectuals and students, in the way that Mr. Gorbachev did. While some Chinese admire him, others regard him as a symbol of the dangers of overthrowing a Communist system. When they look at Russia today, they see not so much freedom and democracy as chaos and economic decline.

For now, China is much more economically robust than Russia, and Mr. Yeltsin is likely to press Chinese officials for greater financial assistance, more weapons purchases and ample supplies of meat, shoes, warm coats and other consumer goods.

The nominal centerpiece of the visit is the signing of a joint declaration that will lay down the principles of the new friendship: no longer will the relationship be based on Communist brotherhood, but rather on a more pragmatic interaction between two state governments.

"It will be based on state-to-state relations of a new type," said a Chinese intellectual, echoing a phrase that Chinese leaders have report-

edly used to characterize the new friendship. "No alliance, no confrontation."

China is expected to extend a loan of tens of millions of dollars during the trip. Russian officials also have said that their government plans to continue selling weapons and other military equipment to China. The Chinese have already paid \$1 billion for two dozen Su-27 jet fighters and are reportedly interested in MiG-31 jets, submarines and bombers.

This growing military cooperation is a source of increasing alarm to Southeast Asian countries and to Taiwan. Most of the weapons that China is buying are intended to improve its ability to project its power beyond its borders.

Another agreement will bring Russian engineers and technology to China's northeastern province of Liaoning for the construction of a nuclear power plant, the first such joint project between China and Russia.

Among the most visible signs of the growing economic relationship is the increase in trade, which totaled \$3.9 billion for 1991. In Beijing, for instance, Russian entrepreneurs crowd the free markets and create virtual traffic jams as they stroll along the streets with bags stuffed with sweaters, down jackets and other clothing.

More and more Chinese traders are also flocking to Moscow with parcels of toys, foodstuffs, suits and other consumer items, and some have set up offices or stores there. Chinese enterprises have also sent consultants and other professionals to set up joint ventures and cooperative arrangements in Russia.

In return, the Chinese are receiving scores of Russian engineers and technicians to help construct electrical stations and other industrial projects. Russian scientists also are expanding cooperation with the Chinese on various projects, including space research and oil production.

Chinese and Russian officials say total trade this year could top \$5 billion, about 80 percent of it conducted at various checkpoints along the border that stretches some 4,500 kilometers (2,800 miles) between the two countries.

Mr. Yeltsin is also expected to discuss with Chinese officials the demarcation of disputed border areas, including the region that China calls the Heixizai Islands in its northeast. Negotiations have dragged on for several years now, but Mr. Yeltsin may at least agree to reduce the troop presence in these areas.

Another irritant for the Chinese is Russia's growing relations with Taiwan. There are reports that Taipei and Moscow will open air links and reciprocal offices to issue visas. The Chinese are also apparently angry that Russian officials have visited Taiwan on scouting trips to sell weapons and other military equipment.

After meetings on Friday with Chinese leaders, including Prime Minister Li Peng, Mr. Yeltsin will travel the next morning to Shenzhen, a special economic zone adjacent to Hong Kong. Mr. Yeltsin insisted on visiting Shenzhen, one of the most capitalist cities in China, despite the initial hesitancy of his Chinese hosts.

EXPEL: Israel Ousts Nearly 400

(Continued from page 1)

Israel look weak and would have further strengthened Hamas, he said.

Besides, the prime minister said, the expulsions are to last no more than two years and can be appealed from outside Israel.

It was doubtful, however, that Israel was about to put an end to violence by getting rid of these Palestinians, whose number was tentatively put at 383.

Initially, officials said that 418 had been taken to the Lebanese

border, where, except for meals and trips to portable toilets, they sat on buses bound and blindfolded the entire day while Israeli civil-rights lawyers appealed in their behalf to the Supreme Court. For unstated reasons, 35 were reportedly taken off the buses and returned to prisons.

Although government officials refused to make the list public, or even to say if families had been notified, it appeared that nearly all those deported were theoreticians, fund-raisers and heads of Islamic institutions, not gunmen.

TROOPS: Kohl Vows to End Ban

(Continued from page 1)

mentary human rights," Mr. Kohl said. But on the Balkans he decried, referring to wartime Nazi atrocities that make deployment impossible now for Germans: "German history has its own significance here," he said.

In Somalia, he said, Germany could no longer stand on the sidelines. "We need decisions, and not endless legal discussions," Mr. Kohl said.

He asked the government immediately to raise the number of supply flights to Somalia to four a day,

from three, and the Defense Ministry said that up to eight C-160 supply planes, capable of flying in 10 tons of food and medicine each on as many as four flights each per day, would be deployed to the area.

A logistical supply and transport battalion of as many as 1,500 soldiers, with a self-defense force, would be offered to the United Nations for "humanitarian purposes," Mr. Kohl said, as soon as the affected regions of Somalia had been liberated from control of the feuding warlords who had prevented aid from reaching the starving civil-

ian population until American forces went in this month.

Mr. Kohl acted Thursday as if he had had enough of suggestions that he and his country were helpless giants, and he showed extreme sensitivity to the resignation early this week of his minister for the post office and telecommunications, Christian Schwarz-Schilling.

The minister, a member of Mr. Kohl's Christian Democratic party, said that he was "ashamed" to be long any longer to a cabinet that was "content to do nothing" about the war in Yugoslavia.

"I'm sorry he left, and I'm sorry about what he said, but it just isn't true," Mr. Kohl said.

OTHERS: Fruitful Planet Quest by Hubble Telescope

(Continued from page 1)

and Epsilon Eridani. These stars are all much older than those observed in Orion Nebula. Beta Pictoris being at least 1 billion years old. It is thus not possible to link the circumstellar disk with these older stars' earliest evolution. Some observations indicate much larger particles, the size of pebbles rather than sand, around Beta Pictoris.

Although there have been several observations mistakenly identified as planets of other stars, the evidence is strong for only one appar-

ent planetary system. Radio astronomers a year ago announced that by tracking fluctuations in the radio waves from a collapsed star, they had inferred the existence of two and possibly three planetary objects. The objects are orbiting a dense spinning remnant of an exploded star, known as a neutron star or pulsar. If these are indeed planets, scientists said, it is most unlikely that they would be hospitable to life.

Even with Hubble's flawed optics, the pictures were detailed enough to reveal the high-energy

turmoil in regions where primordial gases are condensing into stars.

Some of the pictures show plumes of gases driven at supersonic speeds by winds of particles. Radiation from nearby hot stars boils off material from the disk's surface, and this material is then blown back into a cometlike tail by the particle winds.

In October, NASA and international scientists began an expanded search for radio signals from intelligent extraterrestrial beings. So far, the results have been negative.

Does your courier deliver packages to over 23,000 zip codes in the USA the next day before 10.30 a.m.?

No. But we do.

FEDERAL EXPRESS

FEDERAL EXPRESS. THE FASTEST WAY TO MORE OF THE USA.

Call free: Belgium: 078/11.35.55, France: N° Vert 05 33 33 55; Germany: 0130-7573, Italy: 1678-33040, Luxembourg: 0800/35 55, The Netherlands: 06-0222333, Switzerland: 155.37.57, United Kingdom: 0800 123 800.

Shift in Momentum Tightens Seoul Race

By Paul Blustein
Washington Post Service

SEOUL — Nineteen years ago, Kim Dae Jung's opposition to the South Korean military government was deemed so seditious that the government kidnapped him from a Tokyo hotel and brought him back to Seoul to face charges. Twelve years ago, he was sentenced to death on another sedition charge — and was spared only because of an international outcry.

This week, supporters of Mr. Kim have been touting private polls showing that he has just edged ahead by a percentage point in the election for the South Korean presidency, which was going on Friday. Mr. Kim's fortunes evidently have risen because his two main rivals had been tearing each other apart while he had positioned himself, Bill Clinton-like, as a candidate of nonpartisanship.

"We have finally gained the momentum for our party's victory," Mr. Kim said, after trailing for weeks.

The apparent tightness of the race makes it a watershed in South Korea's long and often bloody process of democratization. Although a number of private surveys show the governing party candidate, Kim Young Sam, holding a narrow lead, many analysts believe Kim Dae

Jung, 67, has moved to within striking range of a historic upset.

And even if his polls prove to have been overly optimistic, the fact that a Kim Dae Jung presidency has become plausible illuminates the extent to which South Korea has broken free of its repressive past.

"Whoever wins this election, it is really a sign that Korean democracy is making progress," said Ahn Byung Joon, a political science professor at Yon Sei University in Seoul.

A victory by any of the major candidates would represent a milestone in South Korea's political maturation. For one thing, since none of the candidates is a general, the country will be run by a civilian for the first time since 1961.

Kim Young Sam, like Kim Dae Jung, boasts a record of courageous resistance to the former military government; he merged his party with that of the current president, Roh Tae Woo, and was rewarded with the presidential nomination. The other major candidate, Chung Ju Yung, founder of the giant Hyundai conglomerate, is running in part to challenge the government's tendency to use its pervasive bureaucratic power to punish and harass companies and individuals.

Significantly, debate among the three has

ignored the question of whether to democratize. That is now taken as a given, unlike previous contests.

Rather, the candidates are warring voters with proposals for rejuvenating the economy, which is suffering from a slowdown and eroding competitiveness after an extraordinary boom. Mr. Chung offers perhaps the most radical program, including pumping up the money supply and dismantling the nation's giant conglomerates. Kim Young Sam promises to combine "stability and reform" by gradually moving toward deregulation. Kim Dae Jung falls somewhere in between with a platform designed to vigorously promote small and medium-sized enterprises while getting rid of financial policies that favor the conglomerates.

What has given Kim Dae Jung his recent momentum is a fierce battle between his opponents over government allegations that Hyundai funds have been used to finance Mr. Chung's campaign. Government investigators charge that Hyundai officials funneled millions of dollars worth of company funds into the founders party, and a 27-year-old Hyundai employee publicly admitted to some seemingly questionable transactions.

A Bustling, Blaring Taiwan Watershed

By Nicholas D. Kristof
New York Times Service

TAIPEI — With the same fervor that helped build Taiwan's economic miracle, candidates are busting about the island in preparation for landmark legislative elections on Saturday, vigorously plastering walls with posters, denouncing each other from sound trucks, bribing voters with gifts and cash, and in one case reportedly even trying to burn down a rival's headquarters.

The campaigning is as chaotic as Taipei traffic, and it marks a sharp break from the orderly autocracy which Taiwan was governed until a few years ago.

The elections this week are widely regarded as a milestone in Taiwan's transition from a harshly repressive authoritarian system to a no-holds-barred democracy.

This year for the first time, all legislators will be chosen by voters on Taiwan. Also for the first time, candidates are allowed to break the last taboo and demand that the government renounce its claims to mainland China.

Curiously, the elections may have their greatest effect not here — for only 20 million people live on Taiwan — but in China, home to nearly 1.2 billion, where intellectuals increasingly look to Taiwan for inspiration.

Some Chinese on the mainland see in Taiwan an example of how a repressive government based on Chinese culture can open up politically and turn toward a multiparty system.

In this respect, Taiwan's growing democratization is an important subversive force in China.

The growing contacts across the Taiwan Strait mean that more and more Chinese are aware that their cousins on Taiwan are able to curse their leaders, cast votes and engage in other mind-boggling activities.

For the Kuoimintang, the governing party on Taiwan, the election will likely mean less control over the legislature, but at the same time it will provide a welcome dose of something that the governments here and in Beijing have been short of: political legitimacy.

"The most important consequence of the election is that the Kuoimintang gets more legitimacy," said Antonio C. N. Chiang, a magazine publisher in Taipei.

"In addition, it will change the power structure. The legislature can become more powerful. It will have more authority."

The presidency is still not an elective office. In 1996, when the present presidential term ends, it is expected that the president will be chosen by popular election for the first time.

In this legislative election, 403 candidates are running for 161 seats, and the Kuoimintang is almost certain to retain a solid majority.

But the opposition Democratic Progressive Party is expected to improve its position, creating a more balanced two-party system.

"This election is looking very negative for the Kuoimintang," said Tim T. Y. Ting, a prominent pollster.

He said he expected the Kuoimintang to win less than 60 percent of the vote, which in Taiwan terms would be a crushing humiliation.

ASIAN TOPICS

U.S. Reassesses Role Of Philippine Mission

The United States will reduce its diplomatic mission in the Philippines after the removal of American military bases and the country's diminished importance to Washington, American and Philippine sources in Manila say. Local newspapers quote Philippine Foreign Office sources as saying the reductions signal a U.S. policy of "benign neglect."

An unidentified senior Filipino diplomat was quoted as saying, "With the bases gone, you could see that Manila will be at the bottom of the ladder of priorities by Washington."

An embassy spokesman, Frank Jenista, said, "Under the post-bases environment, the United States Embassy is re-evaluating the staffing situation. He declined to elaborate.

The Manila embassy is one of the largest U.S. diplomatic missions in the world. The staff includes about 350 Americans and 1,200 Filipinos.

Last month, the U.S. Navy closed its base at Subic Bay, the last American military installation in the Philippines. Five years ago, more than 40,000 American troops, civilians and military dependents were stationed at six bases.

Around Asia

Texas Southern University will suspend, expel or require restitution from members of its 126-member marching band who shoplifted while touring Japan. A spokesman said the university had identified eight students as shoplifters and said possibly up to 20 more were involved. Most of the stolen items were returned. "These acts by some members of every member of the university community," said William H. Harris, president of the all-black institution, expressing his "personal disgust." Carla Ferguson, 20, a junior, said: "It makes the band look bad, the school look bad and our race look bad. You don't go all the way to another country and start stealing things."



GRIEVING — A child who survived an earthquake in Indonesia weeping for her parents as she left Babi Island on a rescue boat. Her parents were among 700 people swept off the island by tidal waves. In all, 2,200 people died in the disaster.

"Logically, the solution would be to stop this nonsensical practice," said Mok Jong Bae, a professor at Dongguk University, a Buddhist institution in Seoul. But temples make money out of the fish ceremony, and "any temple that desists would soon find itself bankrupt."

People over 60 are almost eight times more likely to die suddenly while playing golf than while jogging, according to a survey by Japan's Health and Welfare Ministry. The higher risk for golfers could be linked to the fact that golf takes a lot longer, one researcher suggested. On average, joggers jog more often than golfers, keeping themselves fitter. But they jog for only half an hour or so at a time. In overcrowded, land-scarce Japan, many golfers must rise before dawn and travel for hours to reach their destination. Once there, playing a round of golf, given delays because of the same overcrowding, can take four hours or more. Golf also costs

more and has more competitive tensions.

A businessman sang the Cantonese song "Just Once" just once too often for two Hong Kong karaoke club patrons, who told a court they beat him up for his "intolerable" crooning. The two received nine-month suspended sentences. Witnesses said customers hooted and hurled bar glasses at Lau Kin-chung, an advertising agency director, while he sang. He took the hint and returned to his table. There, according to the South China Morning Post, Chu Wai-kit and Lo Hoi-sze cursed him and beat him. Defense lawyers said Messrs. Chu and Lo were not the only attackers — just the only ones to drink to the floor before the police arrived. Karaoke bars, hugely popular across Asia, cater to amateur singers with equipment that enables them to sing their favorite songs over recorded background music.

Arthur Higbee

Guerrillas Free 21 in Cambodia, But Take 46

Agence France-Press

PHNOM PENH — Khmer Rouge guerrillas in central Cambodia took captive 46 more United Nations peacekeepers on Thursday after releasing 21 captives earlier in the day, a UN spokesman said.

In an abrupt turn of events, an unidentified Khmer Rouge official appeared at the scene in Kompong Thom Province and ordered the detention of the second group, a UN official said.

The 46 Indonesians in the UN force and their Khmer Rouge captors were fully armed, and a UN spokesman did not rule out an armed confrontation.

"There is a potential for conflict, which we are trying to avoid as per United Nations rules of engagement," said the spokesman, Eric Falt.

"We're a peacekeeping force, a Cambodia to monitor and maintain peace," he said. "We're not going to go shoot our way out of this."

"Since both are fully armed, we have to use negotiations," he said, adding that the guerrillas had B-40 rockets and semiautomatic weapons.

The incident was the second of its kind in two weeks in the province. In early December, a group of six peacekeepers spent four days as hostages while the local Khmer Rouge commander demanded that the Phnom Penh government forces surrounding him withdraw. Of the 21 captives who were released earlier Thursday, a group of 12 Indonesians had stayed in the area.

This group of 12, later by 34 more Indonesians, was speaking assurances that the guerrillas would refrain from taking more peacekeepers captive, Mr. Falt said.

When they had finished, they tried to leave the village, but a Khmer Rouge official who had not been seen before stepped in and prevented their departure, the UN official said.

The official said he would release the captives only if ordered to do so in writing by his regional commander, General Men Rod, who was with his forces some distance north of Kompong Thom, Mr. Falt said.

Hungary Acts on Abortions
The Associated Press

BUDAPEST — Hungary's parliament adopted a liberal abortion law Thursday that allows pregnancies to be terminated in virtually all cases in the first three months.

REAL ESTATE MARKETPLACE

GREAT BRITAIN: LONDON

KENSINGTON GREEN W8

REDWOOD MANSION
DISTINGUISHED NEW APARTMENTS WITH TWO THIRDS ALREADY SOLD

- 2 BEDROOM APARTMENTS FROM £285,000
- 3 BEDROOM PENTHOUSE £880,000
- LEASES OF 999 YEARS

REDWOOD MANSIONS IS PART OF KENSINGTON GREEN, A DEVELOPMENT OF MAGNIFICENT HOUSES AND APARTMENTS.

CALL THE SALES OFFICE AT MARLOS ROAD TODAY ON

071 938 3350

ALLSOP **SAVILLS**

071 584 6106 071 221 1751

GERMANY

Opportunity for investor or private enterprise in Stuttgart's commercial centre

Exclusive Hotel with large car sales room

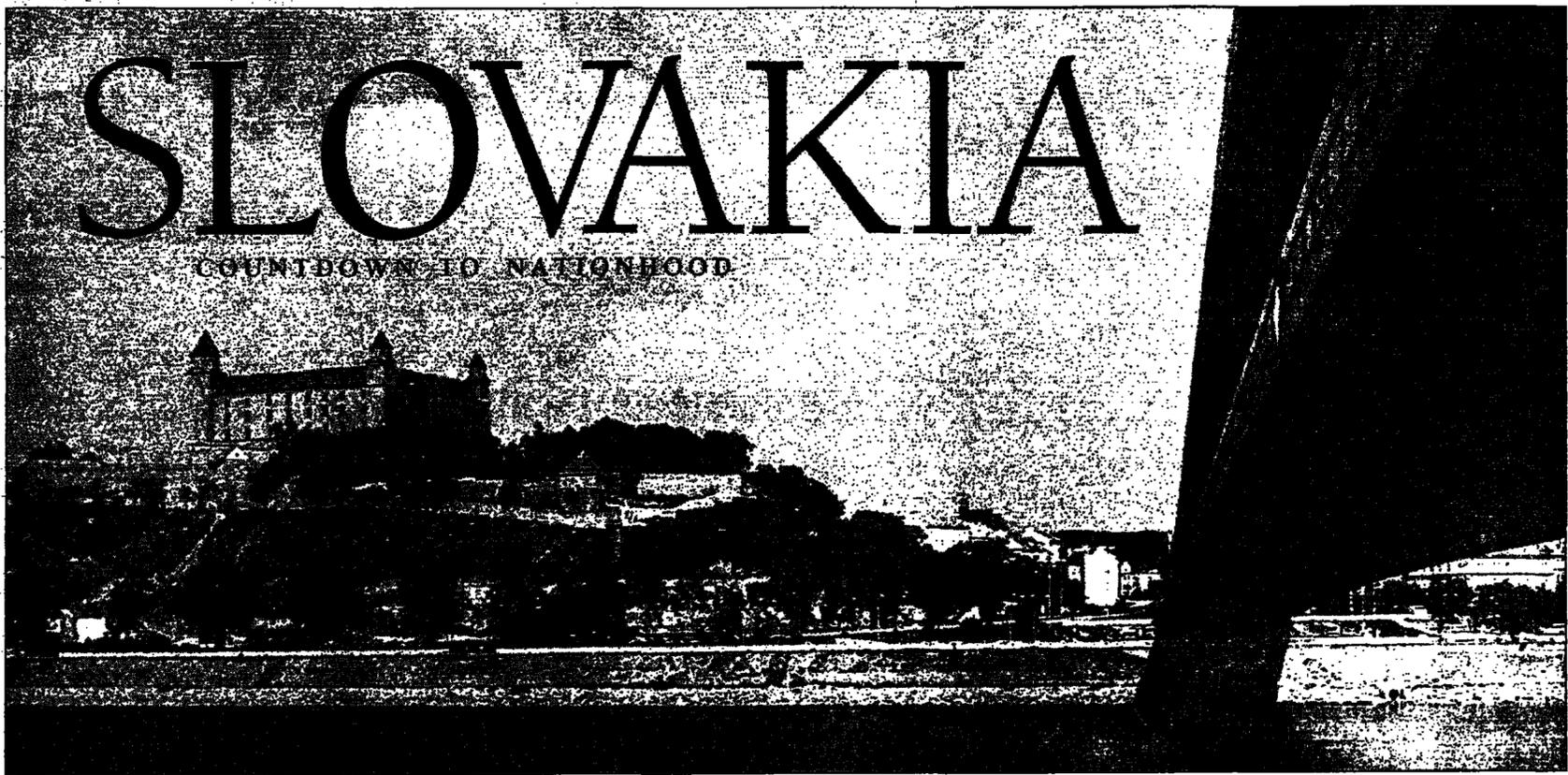
Hotel:	Car sales room:
- modern rooms	- large display area
- 2 restaurants	- modern workshop
- conference rooms	- 50 parking spaces
- sauna and gymnasium	
- cultivated gardens	

Total price: DM 8.5 million plus taxes to be sold privately. Any prospective buyers please reply under Box No. 3789, I.H.T., Friedhofstr. 15, 9000 Frankfurt, Germany

REAL ESTATE MARKETPLACE

REAL ESTATE INVESTMENTS INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITY Upper West Side NYC. Sponsor retail building of 100,000 sq. ft. in prime location. Excellent price and cash flow. Call: 212-252-8074 Fax: 212-252-8074	REAL ESTATE FOR SALE GREAT BRITAIN SUSSEX Lovely 16th C. 3/4-bed cottage, superb location in beautiful country. Excellent condition. Call: 01273 849751/52/53	REAL ESTATE FOR SALE PORTUGAL ALBUFERA ALGARVE - 15 health forest adjacent to 1500 sq. m. plot plus garden. 1000 sq. m. plot plus garden. 1000 sq. m. plot plus garden. Call: 011 211 2111	REAL ESTATE FOR SALE USA RESIDENTIAL NYC/2nd Ave 20's 4th FLOOR PERFECT N.Y. APARTMENT Super 5th Ave. 2nd floor. Large living room with floor-to-ceiling windows. 2 bedrooms & 2 baths in finest fully renovated building. Call: 212-697-1054/1055/1056	REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE PARIS AREA FURNISHED FURNISHED RENTALS Selected 4 furnished apartments only. Wide selection - Studios to 3 bedrooms. Call: 1-4443 8811 Fax: 1-4443 8870
REAL ESTATE FOR SALE ARGENTINA COUNTRY Estate & business opportunity 371 acre/3000 ft. river frontage. Hunting & fishing, commercial fruit trees, 1500 sq. ft. house, 1000 sq. ft. 3 labor homes, 15 miles to Chaco. Call: 011 431-3800 Fax: 011 431-3685	REAL ESTATE FOR SALE HOLLAND AMSTERDAM CENTER HOUSEBOAT For sale/possible rent. Renovated classic 4th floor, 1000 sq. ft. house, furnished, central heating, terrace, sea, beautiful river location. US\$85,000. Call: 011 20 639442	REAL ESTATE FOR SALE SPAIN GRANADA - 3 STAR HOTEL Superb location, in the Alhambra next to the Arab Palace. Can be transformed into 400 room hotel plus gardens. 70-80 rooms, 2nd and 3rd floors. Large solar hot water system with direct radiators. Price: \$2,500,000. Call: 011 34 958 25 50/51	REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE GERMANY DUESSELDORF/Köln/Elberfeld/Bonn Fully equipped furnished apartments/bedrooms. 2-3 bedrooms. 1-2 baths. 1-2 weeks' seasonal available in all areas. Call: 011 49 211 30325 Fax: 011 49 211 30326	REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE PARIS AREA UNFURNISHED Avenue Bosquet (7th) High class apartment 10 rooms, 2 1/2 bathrooms, fully equipped kitchen, bath, dressing, etc. Call: 1-43 29 60 60
REAL ESTATE FOR SALE AUSTRALIA AUSTRALIA/Dromonea/Mountaineer Prestigious 2-story detached house with panoramic view. 31,000 sq. ft. land. Call: 011 61 8 282 2070	REAL ESTATE FOR SALE ITALY ROME 135 SQ.M. PENTHOUSE Magnificent location, 10,000 sq. m. office building, 700 sq. m. office building. Call: 011 641 50011 Fax: 011 641 50102	REAL ESTATE FOR SALE SWITZERLAND MADRID - LA MORALEJA Magnificent location, 10,000 sq. m. office building, 700 sq. m. office building. Call: 011 34 91 50011 Fax: 011 34 91 50102	REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE GERMANY DUESSELDORF/Köln/Elberfeld/Bonn Fully equipped furnished apartments/bedrooms. 2-3 bedrooms. 1-2 baths. 1-2 weeks' seasonal available in all areas. Call: 011 49 211 30325 Fax: 011 49 211 30326	REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE PARIS AREA UNFURNISHED Avenue Bosquet (7th) High class apartment 10 rooms, 2 1/2 bathrooms, fully equipped kitchen, bath, dressing, etc. Call: 1-43 29 60 60
REAL ESTATE FOR SALE BERMUDA BERMUDA REAL ESTATE - We have available for sale a number of unique properties in this beautiful island British colony. A small selection of private homes and condominiums is available to the overseas purchaser. Call: 011 441 292 2070	REAL ESTATE FOR SALE MONACO PRINCIPALITY OF MONACO P.N. 1500 sq. m. view P.N. 1500 sq. m. view For further details, please contact the Exclusive Agent	REAL ESTATE FOR SALE SWITZERLAND MADRID - LA MORALEJA Magnificent location, 10,000 sq. m. office building, 700 sq. m. office building. Call: 011 34 91 50011 Fax: 011 34 91 50102	REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE GERMANY DUESSELDORF/Köln/Elberfeld/Bonn Fully equipped furnished apartments/bedrooms. 2-3 bedrooms. 1-2 baths. 1-2 weeks' seasonal available in all areas. Call: 011 49 211 30325 Fax: 011 49 211 30326	REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE PARIS AREA UNFURNISHED Avenue Bosquet (7th) High class apartment 10 rooms, 2 1/2 bathrooms, fully equipped kitchen, bath, dressing, etc. Call: 1-43 29 60 60
REAL ESTATE FOR SALE FRENCH PROVINCES CAP D'ANTIBES - RAIR Villa on mature 15 hectares, 3 built-in swimming pools, 1000 sq. ft. house, many acres very large garden. Call: 011 33 93 93 93 93	REAL ESTATE FOR SALE MONACO PRINCIPALITY OF MONACO P.N. 1500 sq. m. view P.N. 1500 sq. m. view For further details, please contact the Exclusive Agent	REAL ESTATE FOR SALE SWITZERLAND MADRID - LA MORALEJA Magnificent location, 10,000 sq. m. office building, 700 sq. m. office building. Call: 011 34 91 50011 Fax: 011 34 91 50102	REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE GERMANY DUESSELDORF/Köln/Elberfeld/Bonn Fully equipped furnished apartments/bedrooms. 2-3 bedrooms. 1-2 baths. 1-2 weeks' seasonal available in all areas. Call: 011 49 211 30325 Fax: 011 49 211 30326	REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE PARIS AREA UNFURNISHED Avenue Bosquet (7th) High class apartment 10 rooms, 2 1/2 bathrooms, fully equipped kitchen, bath, dressing, etc. Call: 1-43 29 60 60
REAL ESTATE FOR SALE GERMANY COTE D'AZUR - JUAN-LES-PINS EXCEPTIONAL in small luxurious complex directly onto the sea, 187 sq. m. apartment - 3 rooms with 150 sq. m. private garden, terrace, pool. Call: 011 33 43 64 64 64 Fax: 011 33 43 64 64	REAL ESTATE FOR SALE MONACO PRINCIPALITY OF MONACO P.N. 1500 sq. m. view P.N. 1500 sq. m. view For further details, please contact the Exclusive Agent	REAL ESTATE FOR SALE SWITZERLAND MADRID - LA MORALEJA Magnificent location, 10,000 sq. m. office building, 700 sq. m. office building. Call: 011 34 91 50011 Fax: 011 34 91 50102	REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE GERMANY DUESSELDORF/Köln/Elberfeld/Bonn Fully equipped furnished apartments/bedrooms. 2-3 bedrooms. 1-2 baths. 1-2 weeks' seasonal available in all areas. Call: 011 49 211 30325 Fax: 011 49 211 30326	REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE PARIS AREA UNFURNISHED Avenue Bosquet (7th) High class apartment 10 rooms, 2 1/2 bathrooms, fully equipped kitchen, bath, dressing, etc. Call: 1-43 29 60 60

Handwritten signature or note at the bottom of the page.



Pragmatism, Not Pomp, Marks Independence

With its formal act of sovereignty only days away, Slovakia has largely completed the formation of its government. The transformation of its economy is at an advanced stage. A key point of Slovak foreign policy will be special economic ties to the Czech Republic and the European Community.

The Slovak Republic has been described as the realization of a thousand-year-old dream. But the Slovaks themselves are approaching their impending independence with anything but pomp and drama.

"I'm sure there will be some festivities on January 1, but most people have too much to do to get excited about any celebration," says Boris Gandel, a young Bratislava-based journalist.

In business-as-usual Bratislava, only scattered bits of evidence suggest the advent of a new economy and a new sovereignty. Recently hung signs for restaurants, clothing stores and the Henkel Palma joint venture dot the cityscape. In the palaces and administrative buildings housing government ministries, computer printouts serve as office nameplates; the briskly professional occu-

to maintain, at least for the time being, a common currency, as well as provisions against double taxation. As the Czech Republic is double the size and has twice the population of the Slovak Republic, resources from and obligations to international bodies will be divided up accordingly. Each country will have control over the infrastructure and assets located on its territory. The only remaining matter to be cleared up, according to the German business weekly *Wirtschaftswoche*, is the apportioning of military stocks.

Says Ivan Gasparovic, chairman of the National Council: "We will show the world that the transition will be a smooth one. We want to continue having close links with the Czech Republic. Our political and economic structures have been closely integrated for 74 years, and should

nation-building, it is easy to forget that the country that will come into being on Jan. 1, 1993 will be completely different than the Slovak Republic of Czechoslovakia. Previously, Bratislava was "the other capital of the other republic." Transport, media, tourists and investment made their way to the Slovaks via Prague.

The future, independent Slovak Republic will be oriented toward Vienna and the West. Vienna's Schwechat airport is only 35 kilometers (21 miles) away from downtown Bratislava. A rapid-transfer link between Schwechat and Bratislava's airport is under consideration. To accommodate the constant stream of commuters and shoppers between the two cities, the existing thoroughfare will be widened.

Beyond Austria lies Germany and the rest of the EC. The Czech-Slovak federation's associate membership in the EC has been transferred to the Slovak and Czech Republics. The 165-page "treaty of association" stipulates the abolishing of tariffs and quotas in whole product sectors; others will be reduced to the levels enjoyed by Switzerland, Sweden and Austria.

always awarded high marks for its peoples' linguistic abilities, especially in regard to German, often described as the country's "second official language." For historical reasons, the Slovaks are equally fluent in English and French. At the turn of the century, more than a quarter of Slovakia's population — 700,000 people — emigrated to America. In fact, the articles of association setting up the Czecho-Slovak federation were formulated in Cleveland and Pittsburgh during World War I. Other principal emigrant destinations were France, Belgium and Canada.

From 1968 to 1989, a small but highly important wave of emigration took place. An estimated 10,000 of Slovakia's leading writers, artists and musicians went — or were forced — into exile. Many went to Paris, that traditional haven of dissidents, as well as to New York, Stockholm, Munich and Vienna.

Today, meetings with business delegations from the United States have become a regular item on the Slovak Chamber of Commerce's monthly agendas. Many of these American entrepreneurs have Slovak last names and a good working



Who's Who in Slovakia

• Born on July 26, 1942 in Zvolen, Prime Minister Vladimir Meciar began his career in 1959 as a local administrator. Having risen to a senior position in the government's bureau of audit, Mr. Meciar was purged following the post-1968 clampdown. He earned a law degree and founded a private-sector engineering office. He later worked as an attorney for a factory. At the end of 1989, Mr. Meciar returned to politics as one of the heads of the VPN, or Public Against Violence, a citizens' movement. In January 1990, he was appointed interior minister in the new Slovak government. Six months later, he became prime minister of the Slovak government. Although he fell from power in April 1991, Mr. Meciar, riding the electoral success of his new Movement for a Democratic Slovakia party, returned in June 1992.

• Ivan Gasparovic is chairman of the National Council of the Slovak Republic. Born on March 27, 1941 in Poltar, he received a doctorate in jurisprudence in 1964. From 1965 to 1968, Mr. Gasparovic was a district attorney in Bratislava. In 1969, he became a professor of law at Komeny University. From July 1990 to March 1992, Mr. Gasparovic worked as a general district attorney for the Czecho-Slovak federation.

• Milan Knazko was born on Aug. 28, 1945 in Horna Plachtince. After studying acting in both Slovakia and France, he began his career in 1970.

Over the next two decades, he became one of Czechoslovakia's most famous actors, appearing on the stage and on television as well as in the movies. One of the key organizers of the "velvet revolution," Mr. Knazko is deputy prime minister and foreign minister of the Slovak Republic.

• Slovakia's minister of finance, Julius Toth, was born on May 6, 1935 in Zvolen. After receiving a degree in engineering in 1960, he held positions in various iron-processing plants. In 1990, he helped privatize of these plants.

• Slovakia's minister for administration and privatization, Lubomir Dolgos, was born on Aug. 20, 1956 in Podbrezova. After earning a degree in economics in 1983, he worked as a staff economist at the Slovak Academy of Sciences. In 1990, he was the author of several critical studies of centrally planned economies.

• Olga Keltosova is Slovakia's minister for work and social affairs. Born on Feb. 27, 1943, Mrs. Keltosova has a degree in journalism and worked as an editor of magazines for children and young people. Since June 1990, she has been a member of the parliament of Slovakia.

• Katarina Tothova is Slovakia's minister of justice. Born on Feb. 6, 1940 in Bratislava, Mrs. Tothova received a degree in jurisprudence in 1962. She served as a legal counselor before entering politics.



Top: Over the Danube, Bratislava's castle.

Left: Prime Minister Vladimir Meciar will serve, for the first time, an independent Slovakia. Right: Bratislava during the "velvet revolution" of November 1989.



pants denominate their office tenure in weeks and months.

Throughout Slovakia, the largest meetings are those of managers and entrepreneurs soberly and purposefully searching for markets and joint-venture partners for their newly founded or privatized companies. Around its borders, a similar, highly welcome sense of calm has settled in. After months of political high drama, the Slovaks and Czechs have gotten down to sensibly negotiating the special relationship a common history and geography have laid down for them.

In what will soon be 26 bilateral agreements, the two republics have agreed to set up a customs union and

stay that way. But we have to redefine our relationship. For years, both the Czechs and the Slovaks blamed each other for various problems. Now, if we fail in many areas, we can only blame ourselves.

Such no-nonsense reasonability even shows signs of pervading the dispute between Slovakia and Hungary over the dam and canal diversion of the Danube at Gabčíkovo. Two EC-led commissions have brought the facts of the matter back to center stage, quieting the salvos of nationalist rhetoric. A compromise allowing full use of Gabčíkovo and stipulating certain safeguards and standards is expected soon.

In the midst of this exercise in

In the past, the lion's share of the Slovak Republic's manufactured products went over the Tatra and Carpathian mountains to the Czech Republic and the other Comecon countries. When a large-scale facility upgrading and renovation is completed, Bratislava will be one of Europe's major inland ports. The Slovak economy will be directly downstream from Rotterdam, the world's largest port. Although strongly oriented toward the West, the Slovaks will have a continuing vested interest in the Czech Republic's prosperity — they own 20 million shares in the Czech's newly privatized companies.

The Czecho-Slovak Republic was

knowledge of the Slovak language. Visitors returning to Bratislava after a few years' absence are surprised at the city's sudden abundance of galleries, bookstores and literary cafes — and at the flawless French and English their owners often speak.

The Slovaks have long been skilled diplomats and soldiers. For 10 centuries, they served the Kingdom of Hungary, the Austro-Hungarian empire and the Czecho-Slovakian federation.

On Jan. 1, 1993, when Vladimir Meciar takes the oath of office as the country's prime minister, it will represent the first time in history that the Slovaks will be serving their own state.

Terry Swartzberg

Introducing the Slovak Republic

Area: 49,035 square kilometers
Population: 5.26 million
Population makeup: 85 percent Slovak, 11 percent Hungarian, Ruthenian and Gypsy minorities

Major cities: Bratislava (pop. 440,421), capital
Kosice (pop. 238,454)
Zilina (pop. 97,537)
Banska Bystrica (pop. 78,321)

Prime minister: Vladimir Meciar
Chairman of the National Council: Ivan Gasparovic
Deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs: Milan Knazko
Currency: koruna (crown), floating and freely convertible. \$1 = 27 koruny
1991 GNP: 346 billion koruny
Total industrial production (first

half of 1992): 175.6 billion koruny, up 19.3 percent over first half of 1991
Exports (first half of 1992): 40.9 billion koruny, up 14.8 percent over first half of 1991
Total work force (1991): 2.22 million
Agriculture: 243,000
Industry: 753,000
Construction: 229,000

Useful Addresses:

SNAPID
Slovak National Agency for Foreign Investment and Development
Manesovo Nam 2
851 01 Bratislava
Tel.: (42 7) 847 219
Fax: (42 7) 849 806
Director: Radovan Peknik
(Investment promotion authority)

Ministry of Economy
Mierova 19
827 15 Bratislava
Tel.: (42 7) 232 041
Fax: (42 7) 230 122
L'udovit Cernak, minister
(also responsible for the ministries of industry and of trade and tourism)

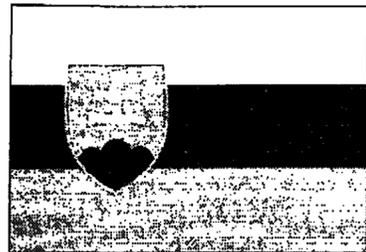
Ministry for Administration and Privatization of the National Property of the Slovak Republic
Drienova 24
820 09 Bratislava
Tel.: (42 7) 234 332
Fax: (42 7) 233 335
L'ubomir Dolgos, minister

The Slovak Chamber of Commerce and Industry
Gorkeho 9
816 03 Bratislava
Tel.: (42 7) 591 98
Fax: (42 7) 330 754

Slovaktourist
Volgogradska 1
Tel.: (42 7) 552 47 or 558 26

Slovakotour
Michalska 2
Tel.: (42 7) 332 962

Tatratour
Frantiskanske Nam 7
Tel.: (42 7) 335 536 or 335 017



This advertising section was produced in its entirety by the supplements division of the International Herald Tribune's advertising department and was sponsored by the government of the Republic of Slovakia. • Darrel Joseph is a writer based in Vienna. • Clifford Stevens is a business journalist based in Vienna. • Terry Swartzberg is a Munich-based free-lance journalist

The Transformation of the Economy

Slovakia is employing a wide range of measures to privatize its economy, once strongly concentrated on vertically integrated heavy industry and agricultural conglomerates. A new generation of companies and entrepreneurs is now engaged in building the country's highly decentralized private sector.

In a region currently swept by privatization doctrines, the Slovaks are pragmatists. Their official privatization program is unfolding briskly, and uses an equity coupon scheme originally formulated by Vaclav Klaus, then finance minister of the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic. Following the example of Eastern Germany's Treuhänder authority, Slovakia has auctioned off 90 percent of its expansive retail sector to owner-operators. Foreign-controlled capital venture funds are given full access to the market and have bankrolled a number of young companies.

This broad base of business represents a sharp break with the past. After World War II, Slovakia's long centuries of subsistence agriculture and decades of on-again, off-again industrialization came to an abrupt halt. The newly founded Comecon needed an arms and heavy industry center, and Slovakia, relatively poor in resources but rich in educational and technical skills, was selected. A handful of huge conglomerates was created, including Bratislava's Kermetal and Onnia and Martin's ZTS Trust. Ten percent of the work force was directly or indirectly employed by the defense sector.

This reliance on passé and unpromising industries was one reason forecasters tended to view Slovakia's economic prospects with skepticism. Rising unemployment estimates of up to 11 percent in some regions and declining GDP — by 5 percent to 10 percent in some surveys — cemented this negative impression.

The latest facts, however, tell a story of growing business confidence and interest in the republic.

Over the last few months, various multinationals have made major investments in the area. These foreign companies, based in all industrial sectors and from 45 different countries, report two main reasons for investing in Slovakia. The first is "net unit costs," a term used by economists to describe how much it actually costs to produce an item and bring it to its end market. As companies admit, it is hard to find a cheaper manufacturing base than Slovakia. According to a recent survey by The Economist, Czech-Slovak wages are the lowest in Europe — one-twelfth of those in Germany — and are undercut only by China's among major industrialized countries. Slovak machines and facilities are being brought up to Western standards and, in many cases, actually surpass them. The result, states Erich Krájkovik, senior executive at the Slovak National Agency for Foreign Investment and Development, is products of good quality and "unbeatable" prices.

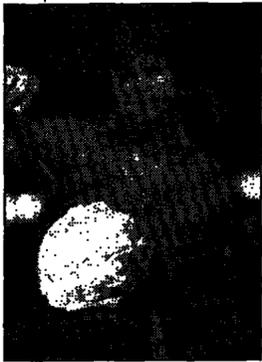
Moreover, Western companies are generally spared having to conduct costly vocational education programs for their new staffs. Says Günther Thumser, the Austrian managing director of Henkel Palma, a Bratislava-based consumer products joint venture: "Aside from doing quite a bit of on-the-job training in Western marketing skills and administrative procedures, our personnel have proven to be highly qualified and motivated, as judged by Western standards."

There are any number of countries in which it is possible to produce

inexpensively. But thanks to geopolitical luck and a far-sighted policy initiative by the European Community, Slovak companies are able to avoid ruinous transportation and tariff charges. As a successor state to the Czech-Slovak federation, Slovakia is set to maintain its associate membership in the EC. This membership gives tariff and quota easements to such bread-and-butter Slovak products as textiles, clothing, food and steel goods.

Says Ivan Gasparovic, chairman of the National Council: "We will be a serious partner for the West in terms of trade and foreign investment. Slovakia will continue to move toward a free-market economy and reorient its trade. Let me emphasize: we are not moving toward a place in Europe. We are already an integral part of Europe."

The Bratislava metropolitan area, the heartland of Slovakia's new industrial base, is right on the Austrian border. Thanks to the Rhine-Main-Danube canal, Bratislava is now connected to the North and Black Seas. Although less rapid, transport on the Danube costs one-quarter the



price of rail transport and one-eighth that of shipping by truck.

Most of the estimated 7,000 companies now constituting Slovakia's private sector produce for their domestic market, where cheap wages and high productivity allow them to compete successfully against imports.

A most hopeful sign is the native affinity Slovaks seem to have for entrepreneurship. Says Leighton Q.J. Klevana, director of Bratislava's Czech & Slovak American Enterprise Fund: "We've had 2,000 inquiries and 400 serious applications since we got started." Mr. Klevana, an American lawyer and consultant of Slovak extraction, has been managing the CAEP's Bratislava office since it opened its doors in July 1991. Founded by the U.S. government and endowed with \$60 million over three years, it was given a clear-cut and difficult mission: fund new small and medium-sized companies by providing loans or taking equity stakes. To date, Mr. Klevana's office has dispensed \$10 million to 21 companies whose activities range from manufacturing metal gaskets and motorcycles to processing food.

price of rail transport and one-eighth that of shipping by truck.

Most of the estimated 7,000 companies now constituting Slovakia's private sector produce for their domestic market, where cheap wages and high productivity allow them to compete successfully against imports.

A most hopeful sign is the native affinity Slovaks seem to have for entrepreneurship. Says Leighton Q.J. Klevana, director of Bratislava's Czech & Slovak American Enterprise Fund: "We've had 2,000 inquiries and 400 serious applications since we got started." Mr. Klevana, an American lawyer and consultant of Slovak extraction, has been managing the CAEP's Bratislava office since it opened its doors in July 1991. Founded by the U.S. government and endowed with \$60 million over three years, it was given a clear-cut and difficult mission: fund new small and medium-sized companies by providing loans or taking equity stakes. To date, Mr. Klevana's office has dispensed \$10 million to 21 companies whose activities range from manufacturing metal gaskets and motorcycles to processing food.

But the spirit of entrepreneurship

is not limited to Bratislava. Ondrej Csanda is mayor of Nove Zamky, located in the heart of Slovakia's fruit belt, some 25 kilometers (15 miles) north of the Danube and the Hungarian border.

Through large-scale personnel buyout schemes and the setting up of joint-stock corporations owned by the general public, nearly all of Nove Zamky's economy is going private. This includes its food-processing, machine-building and electro-technical companies as well as its farms.

As Mr. Csanda explains it, personal working in the Nove Zamky district's collective farms decided against a return to minuscule private plots. "Simply not efficient for modern agriculture," states the mayor. Instead, following the trend of the times, the farmers set up joint-stock companies.

In their official publications, Slovaks distinguish between the misleadingly titled "standard" and "nonstandard" privatization. Standard privatization involves the purchase of a state-owned company or some of its assets from the National Property Fund by sale or auction.

According to the latest figures available, 300 standard privatizations have taken place, raising \$533 million.

Nonstandard privatizations in Slovakia involve nearly all the country's working population of 2.5 million, who now own shares in more than 500 joint stock companies worth almost \$3 billion. The Slovaks became citizen-shareholders by purchasing vouchers, coupons that could be exchanged for shares in companies of their choice.

These shares can not yet be traded, as their owners are obliged to hold on to them until Jan. 1, 1994.

Enter René Vochyan and the Bratislava Option and Futures Stock Exchange. This Swedish-Slovak joint venture is based on a simple and ingenious idea. The Slovak economy needs liquidity, and the best way to get money in circulation is to find a way for its shareholders to cash in their stocks now. For example, the shareholders agree to deliver their shares on Jan. 1, 1994 at a certain price, the buyers amass considerable equity stakes and the exchange's shareholders earn money from selling seats at their exchange.



Bratislava residents sign petitions in support of the completion of the Gabčíkovo hydroelectric power plant.

Cleanup: Land, Air, Water and Industry

Slovakia's environment has suffered from decades of abuse. As economic development was long the top priority, few steps were taken to protect the environment. With limited funds available, the government now faces a double-edged challenge.

"The air, water and earth are polluted, the forests are damaged and the land is devastated," leading to a "critical state of health of the population," said Slovak Minister of the Environment Jozef Zlocha at a recent environmental congress in Vienna.

Over time, inefficient production methods, outdated technologies, high energy use and a general disregard for the ecological balance of the region have taken their toll.

Government statistics show how big the cleanup task will be. The Slovak Republic emits 1.6 million tons of noxious fumes into the atmosphere annually, particularly from its metallurgical, chemical, construction and cellulose industries. Only 25 percent of the groundwater can be used without treatment. Most sewage does not flow through public sewage systems. A number of large towns do not yet have any purification plants. Half the forests, which make up 40 percent of the republic's territory, are severely damaged. Although 40 million tons of garbage are produced each year, including close to 500,000 tons of toxic waste, there are only two large incineration plants. Around 3,000 illegal dumps exist.

"Public awareness of the seriousness of the problem is limited, confined only to a few small groups," says Helena Varkitova of SZOPK, the Slovak Center for Environmental Public Advocacy, the republic's largest environmental organization. "At this point, most Slovaks are too concerned with political and economic issues to make the environment a top priority."

As a case in point, the republic intends to generate as much electricity as possible from domestic

sources. Despite widespread international opposition, particularly from Hungary, Slovakia began operating the hydroelectric power plant and dam at Gabčíkovo, which entails a diversion of the Danube. Environmentalists fear that the dam, which will produce 720 megawatts of electricity, will upset the ecological balance in the Danube region, destroying wildlife, flooding valuable land along the river banks and endangering the area's vast underground water supplies. The government denies the hazards, insisting that it has invested \$75 million in scientific and feasibility studies alone.

The huge nuclear power complex at Jaslovské Bohunice generates half of the republic's electricity. Two of the four plants, which produce 440 megawatts each, are considered unsafe and technically antiquated. Although international experts are pressing for Slovakia to close them down, the government wants to modernize them.

A number of positive steps have been taken. In 1992, the Environmental Ministry was set up, along with 160 local environmental offices and an information and monitoring network. The government is in the phase of analyzing the situation and setting priorities. It has set up the Slovak Environmental Fund and is busy developing a comprehensive environmental program, designed to reduce pollution from industry and traffic, increase agricultural efficiency and switch to alternative energy sources.

The government is committed to fulfilling Article 80 of its association agreement with the European Community on cooperation in the area of environmental protection. Legisla-

tion, including an environmental act, has been passed, setting fines for air polluters and requiring new sources to meet the best achievable pollution levels within five years. Five national parks have been created.

Numerous individual projects are under way: a desulfurization project at the Novaky power plant, modernization of the thermal station at Koice and a five-to-seven-year program to cut emissions in the metallurgical sector by 50 percent.

It takes time to restructure industry, change individual habits and develop effective legislation and environmental education programs. Like much of Eastern Europe, Slovakia simply does not have the financial resources to implement many large-scale projects. Expenditures for 1992 are estimated at around 3.4 billion koruny (\$130 million).

Mr. Zlocha admits that successful action "depends much on the development of the economy and structural changes in business." Furthermore, the government is hoping to attract financial assistance for environmental projects from Western sources, particularly the European Community, the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the United States. It is pushing for intensified regional cooperation with its neighbors in Central Europe.

It is also looking for Western know-how to develop effective strategies. For example, the recent Vienna Conference on the Ecological Reconstruction of Central and Eastern Europe, sponsored by Global 2000, an Austrian-based environmental group, adopted a special "Action Plan" to expand cooperation of East-West governmental and non-governmental organizations. C.S.

Western Investors Discover Slovakia

The Slovak economy, once geared to the Soviet market, is being reoriented. The West accounted for 56 percent of its trade in mid-1992.

Foreign investment in Slovakia is still small compared with that in Hungary, Poland or the Czech Republic. Although Slovakia has a population of 5 million, half that of the Czech lands, it accounted for only 13 percent of the estimated \$1.1 billion that poured into the country by mid-1992, and 28 percent of total exports. Less than a dozen companies pro-

posed to commit more than \$10 million each to their Slovak ventures. As of June 30, the number of joint ventures in Slovakia was 2,129 as opposed to 7,657 joint ventures for the Czech Republic. Austria accounts for 40 percent of joint ventures with foreign participation. In terms of capital invested, Germany, Austria and the United States have been the top investors.

There are encouraging signs that foreign investors have gained confidence in the Slovak Republic. Foreign investment through joint ventures or privatization has risen to \$200 million, and represents close to 70 percent of the capital of newly established companies. In May 1992, the French chemicals group Rhône-Poulenc acquired a majority stake in Chemlon, one of the republic's biggest chemical factories. Electronics giant Siemens of Germany purchased a share of cables firm Kabelovna, a key element in the company's production plans for the Danube area. Swiss confectionery producer Jacobs Suchard established a joint venture with Figaro Bratislava, a producer of candies. K. mart, Volkswagen, Rhône-Poulenc, Mölnlycke and Henkel lead the list of top individual investors. Nestlé, MG, Samsung, Whirlpool, IKEA, Coca-Cola, Caterpillar, Alcatel and Hoechst are among the other prominent names that have opted for Slovakia, as have other German and especially Austrian companies such as Maculan, Julius Meinl, Glassner and Wienerberger.

In the first half of the year, Slovakia had a positive balance of trade, increasing its overall exports by 7.4 percent while reducing imports by 20.4 percent. Although industrial output declined and unemployment increased, the republic succeeded in increasing productivity and currency reserves and cutting the inflation rate.

The Slovak government is moving to entice further foreign investment, which is considered crucial to increasing exports, gaining access to Western know-how and reducing unemployment. "Attracting foreign capital is a top priority. We are confident that investors will learn to value a Slovak location," says Dagmar Repceková, a top official at the Ministry of Economics.

Slovakia hopes to capitalize on its highly educated, skilled work force and low labor costs, as well as its stable currency, low inflation rate and comparatively low foreign debt. Its geographical location in the heart of Central Europe, along the Danube near Vienna, makes Slovakia an attractive base for both East and West European markets.

So far, foreign interest has focused on processing and construction, retail business, finance and insurance. A number of other sectors are considered particularly ripe for foreign investment, including chemicals, fuel and power industries, banking, tourism, textiles, energy, metallurgy and mechanical engineering. The chemical and metallurgy sectors account for a third of total industrial production in the republic. A half-dozen Western companies have put in bids for a 14 percent stake in the huge Slovnaft refinery complex.

The cornerstone of Slovakia's efforts to attract foreign capital are plans to offer far-reaching tax concessions, including two-year tax holidays for all companies with foreign participation, rising to five years for arms-conversion or ecology-related projects, and up to 10 years for investments in banking, high technology and greenfield projects. Up to 90 percent foreign ownership, full repatriation of profits and capital in hard currency and tax holidays to new businesses with 30 percent or higher foreign participation are further incentives.

Because 80 percent of the joint ventures and three-quarters of foreign capital in Slovakia are concentrated in Bratislava, regional development programs will be carried out. The government intends to apply for membership in the International Monetary Fund and World Bank. A Slovak National Bank will be set up once Slovakia becomes independent.

Concludes Zdenek Lukas, Czechoslovak expert at the Vienna Institute for International Comparative Studies: "The challenge for Slovakia is to establish the legal framework for a free-market system, restructure its economy and give foreign investors confidence in future developments. It must also convince the West that it is serious in moving toward a parliamentary democracy." Clifford Stevens

Progress Toward Settlement of Gabčíkovo Dam Dispute

A European Community-led consensus has emerged on how to settle the dispute over Slovakia's Gabčíkovo power station and canal. It envisions the full operation of the facility on the Danube within certain limits designed to ensure the protection of the riverside environment and the national interests of both Slovakia and Hungary.

Both Germany's Rhine-Main-Danube canal and the facility at Gabčíkovo in Slovakia are recently completed, integral parts of Europe's longest water artery. Both represent the age-old trade-off between economic progress and environmental impact. Each uses a rechanneled river and a canal to create a navigable waterway; for each, the waters of the Danube and its tributaries serve as a source of power and irrigation.

Whereas the 171-kilometer (106-mile) Rhine-Main-Danube canal was inaugurated on Sept. 25, 1992 in a splashy ceremony featuring prominent politicians and world media coverage, the commissioning of Gabčíkovo, 25 kilometers long, at the beginning of November 1989 capped a three-year-old controversy.

In 1989, Hungary pulled out of its 12-year-old treaty with Czechoslovakia to build a two-dam, two-canal complex centered on Gabčíkovo, a town 40 kilometers southeast of Bratislava. The new, popularly elected Hungarian government declared that the dam and the canal attached to it would divert so much water from the "old" Danube that the riverside environment would dry out and groundwater levels would sink, with disastrous impact. The Czechoslovak and then the Slovak governments went ahead with the plan, pointing out that the project was

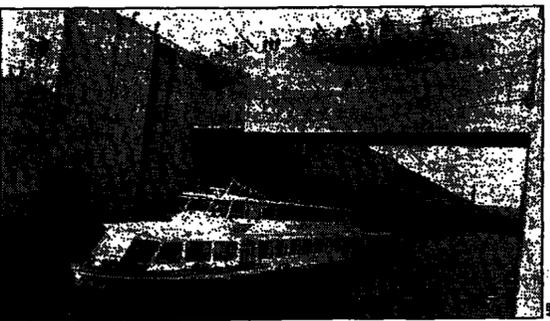
nearly completed, the money spent and the environmental damage, such as it was, already a fact. The Hungarians saw the decision as a threat to their national sovereignty. A bilaterally controlled waterway was being unilaterally rerouted.

In the following months, several key Slovak arguments were raised:

- Since the Danube is shallow and meandering for much of its length, and as its water levels vary widely with the seasons, it would be unfit for ship traffic should channeling schemes not be undertaken. Austria, for instance, has built eight facilities similar to Gabčíkovo; a ninth is under construction. Were Gabčíkovo not there, it would be necessary to build something else.

- The Danube's increasing propensity to flood makes raising its river banks a necessity. In this century, according to Julius Binder, general director of the Slovak water management authority, there have been six catastrophic floods, as opposed to one in the 18th century. The cause: the felling of Alpine forests for ski slopes and roads.

- By providing an extra route for floodwaters, Gabčíkovo can reduce the danger of floods. This extra volume of water, argue the Slovaks, would also defuse Hungarian claims that the dam would radically dry out the ambient environment.



In November, the press given a preview of the Gabčíkovo dam.

Still, as Mr. Binder admits, a project like this has a major impact on the environment. While disputing Hungarian assertions that groundwater levels had dropped precipitously, enough to dry out local wells, Mr. Binder readily admits the need for a variety of conciliatory measures.

In fact, Mr. Binder states, these measures have already been taken. Some 2,000 kilometers of canals have been dug on both sides of the Danube, enough to assure the supply of water to farmland and natural preserves.

Meanwhile, the power generated by the Gabčíkovo dam will presumably allow the Slovaks to shut down at least one highly polluting conventional power plant. It has even been suggested that Gabčíkovo could serve as a substitute for the danger-

fraught nuclear power plant at Jaslovské Bohunice.

Enter the EC and its two commissions, both made up of independent experts and representatives of the Czech and Slovak republics and Hungary. Meeting in early autumn, the first commission suggested continuing with the work of Gabčíkovo in the interests of flood protection and ship traffic. According to recent reports, the second commission's findings will recommend the operation of Gabčíkovo under certain conditions, including the maintenance of a water level 4.5 meters above the "old" Danube's riverbed and various other safeguards designed to respect national and environmental rights.

Backed by broad international support, these findings could very well end the Gabčíkovo dispute. T.S.

ADVERTISING SECTION

ADVERTISING SECTION

Portrait of Bratislava, at Long Last a National Capital

As the capital of Slovakia, Bratislava was long overshadowed by Prague to the north, Vienna to the east and Budapest to the west. During its thousand-year history, the city was ruled at one time or another by all three.

When Slovakia becomes an independent nation upon the breakup of the Czechoslovak federation on Jan. 1, 1993, Bratislava will have a chance to prove itself as a European national capital.

It will be the first time that the city will serve as the center for a self-governing Slovak people. For the last 74 years — except for a brief period during World War II — Bratislava has been Czechoslovakia's second city, after Prague. Before the Czech federation was formed in 1918, Bratislava was under Budapest's wing, near the western border of Hungary. Even when Bratislava itself was the Hungarian

capital, from 1536 until 1783, it was mostly dominated by Austria's Habsburg dynasty.

The ultimate symbol of the city's 10 centuries of foreign domination is the Bratislava castle. Named after a fifth-century Slavic leader, Bratislav, it was built as a hill fort for the Slavs.

Although the castle has been rebuilt several times, it still stands majestically on a hill between the Lesser Carpathian mountains and the Danube. With its four distinctive corner towers, it remains the principal landmark for Bratislava's 450,000 residents.

Down below, many Renaissance and Baroque

buildings in the quaint Old Town are being restored, including the palaces that once belonged to aristocratic families of Austria-Hungary.

New cafés and restaurants are competing for customers, while traditional institutions, like one of Europe's largest beer halls, the *Stará Sladovňa* (Old Brewery), still serve a packed house on weekends.

There is major change as well, especially in Bratislava's transportation infrastructure. One project is the building of a city subway system. Plans have already been mapped out for the proposed 43-kilometer (27-mile) network.

The first line, seven kilometers long, will connect downtown Bratislava with the district of Petržalka, a gigantic complex across the Danube that houses 150,000 people. The entire subway is targeted to open in 1997 at an estimated cost of 100 billion koruny (\$3 billion).

France's Matra Transport and French banks are currently discussing the possibility of a joint venture with the Slovak government in order to help finance and build the system.

Another important project already off the ground is the expansion of Bratislava's Ivanka Airport. This includes a new terminal being erected next to the present two-gate building.

"The airport is constructing an international terminal with three gates," says Dusan Podhorsky,

general director of Tatra Air, Slovakia's first privately owned passenger airline and one of the airport's main carriers.

According to Mr. Podhorsky, the volume of passenger traffic at the airport is expected to increase from 300,000 this year to a half million in 1995.

Because of a growing number of West European companies interested in doing business in Bratislava, Tatra Air has recently begun operating regularly scheduled flights to Zurich, Frankfurt, Munich, Stuttgart and Berlin. The airline also provides an air taxi service.

Improving the transportation infrastructure inevitably means strengthening ties with Vienna. The Austrian capital, only 64 kilometers away, once considered Bratislava — "Pressburg" in German — a suburb. That was at the

beginning of this century, when the "Pressburgerbahn" provided quick train transport between the two cities.

Part of this line was dismantled over 50 years ago. Today, the only direct passenger rail link between Bratislava and Vienna is a daily, low-capacity service. Officials of the Slovak State Railway and the Austrian Federal Railway are planning to upgrade the line as well as build modern commuter lines that would increase both capacity and frequency.

At an estimated cost of 1.5 billion koruny, construction is set to begin in 1994.

"The new lines would provide fast, easy connections between the cities," says Hannes Swoboda, Vienna's councilman for urban planning and transport. Darrel Joseph



Michael's Tower, in Bratislava.

Historic Treasures Waiting To Be Discovered by the West

Thanks to such conveniences as a freely convertible currency and attractive hotels and restaurants, Slovakia's extensive natural and cultural attractions are drawing more and more travelers from the West.

The carved church at Hervartov, with its soaring wooden vaults, was until recently known in the West only through a few lavishly illustrated coffee-table books and a smattering of travelers' tales.

The Gothic style took two centuries to make its way eastward across the length of Slovakia and over the Tatra and Carpathian mountains to Hervartov. There, in the late 15th century, local craftsmen expressed the dignified Gothic forms in the most abundant and inexpensive material the region had to offer: wood. Every hundred years or so, the "log cathedral" was renewed by the craftsmen's descendants, with fidelity their ancestors' design.

For the Western world, the church at Hervartov — like the vast expanses of the Mala Tatra national park, the fortified promontories of the Spis region and Slovakia's other natural and cultural attractions — were, until three years ago, largely inaccessible to tourists from the West.

Just getting to Bratislava used to mean overcoming exasperating, restric-

tive visa and currency formalities and tolerating antiquated and uncomfortable methods of transportation. The farther one went, the fewer restaurants, hotels and international telephone lines were available.

East Europeans, of course, did not lack opportunities to explore Slova-

Art Nouveau spas, whitewater rafting

kia. In fact, 15 million people a year went Alpine climbing and hiking in the High Tatras, whitewater rafting in the Dunajec river and spelunking in Dobšinská ľadová jaskyňa. Such cities as Levoča and Banská Bystrica — honored by UNESCO for its historical and cultural value — filled in for Siena and Caracassonne.

But Slovakia's prime tourist attractions — and one of the prize perks in the entire East bloc — were 23 towns bearing such names as Turčianske Teplice and Strbské Pleso. These spas offered more than medicinal waters, mud packs and massage

treatments. Their Edwardian and Art Nouveau buildings and intricately landscaped grounds brought visitors to a world far removed from that of centrally planned high-rises.

Piestany, Slovakia's leading spa, is located on an island in the Vah River 145 kilometers (90 miles) from Bratislava. Its main building, the Thermania Palace, was completed eight decades ago. This Belle Epoque jewel, whose sumptuous decors are the equal of anything at Baden-Baden or Bath, has a waiting list for rooms that is several months long.

"About one-third of our 35,000 guests a year now come from abroad," reports Jan Sipos, the spa's sales manager. "We're at 61 countries and counting."

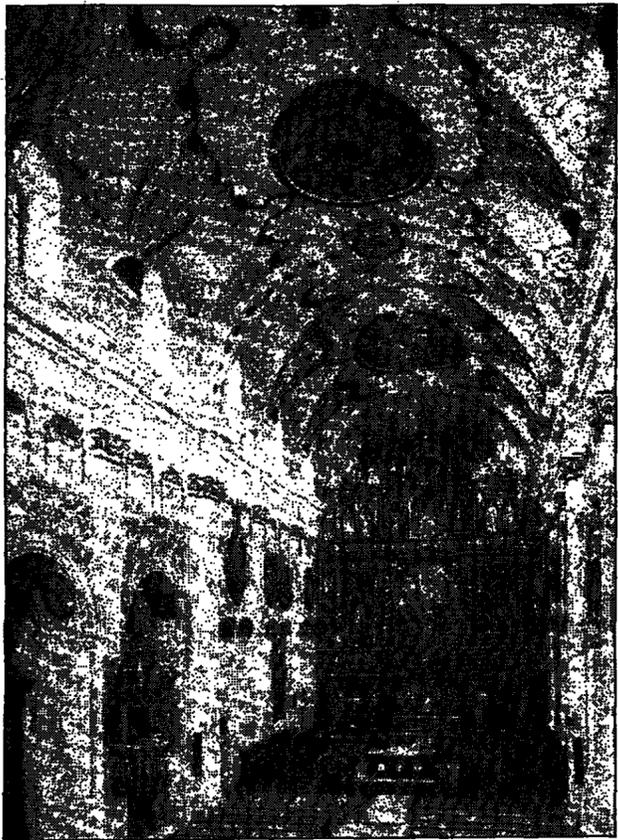
While the revolution brought only marginal changes to Piestany — a change in corporate status and even more demand from abroad — it has refashioned much of the rest of the country. The highway running northeast from Bratislava toward the

Tatras, once the province of overloaded trucks and Skodas, is now populated with those harbingers of tourist discovery: cars bearing the D and A stickers of Germany and Austria — as well as spanking new gas stations advertising lead-free gasoline to serve them.

This growing popularity arouses mixed feelings in Bratislava's small and lively expatriate community. During walks through the city's captivatingly jumbled historical and villa quarters, the visitor's attention is proudly drawn to treasures from the past and present: from the castle that was for three centuries the seat of Hungary's kings to new automatic currency-exchange machines.

In the subterranean vaults of the New Model club, however, the worry is voiced that Bratislava may soon become a second Prague, choked with tourists driving up prices and spoiling the sense of intimacy that out-of-the-way places offer. "I know of no place in which the 17th and 18th centuries come so completely to life," says Mark Templar, a teacher of English from Los Angeles. "It would be nice if it stayed that way."

Most Slovaks themselves do not share this concern. After four decades of political isolation, the country's residents are eager to inform visitors of the country's attractions, from ski resorts in the Tatras to English-speaking hoteliers and the acceptance of credit cards. T.S.



The university church in Trnava with its early Baroque altar.

The Culmination of a 1,000-Year History

The Slovak Republic will become an independent state on Jan. 1, 1993. For many citizens, the new era represents a turning point in a turbulent, thousand-year history. Over the centuries, Hungarians, Czechs, Germans and Soviets have all left their mark on the Slovak nation.

Slovak history is often traced back to the seventh-century Slavic King Samo and the Moravian Empire of the second half of the ninth century and its three dukes, Mojmir, Rastislav and Svatopluk. Hungary's founder, King Arpad, subjugated and integrated what is now Slovakia as "Upper Hungary," a situation that remained basically unchanged for 900 years. The agrarian Slovaks were politically and culturally suppressed, exploited and assimilated. The ruling class was predominantly Hungarian.

In 1526, the Austrian Habsburg monarch Ferdinand acquired the Hungarian crown and thus Slovakia, following the first of the Turkish invasions of Europe. Although the Slovaks had limited power, geographically the region played a key role in Hungarian history. Pressburg, today Bratislava, became a leading Central European metropo-

The Slovak nationalist movement emerged in the 19th century

lis, the site of many of the major events in Hungarian history: the Counter-Reformation, sessions of the Hungarian Parliament and 11 imperial coronations in the Austro-Hungarian empire, the latest in 1830. Kosice, in eastern Slovakia, was the city of Hungary's Catholic martyrs; in Tyrnau, the first Hungarian university was established.

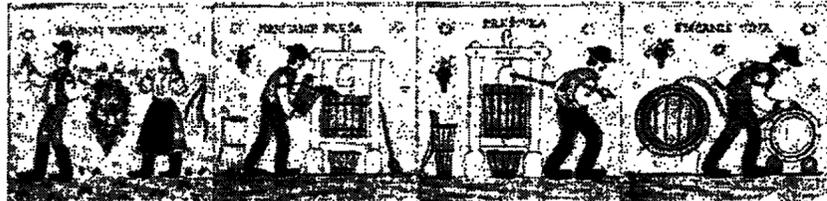
During the Revolution of 1848, Hungary's attempt to free itself from the grasp of the Austrian rulers in Vienna was not supported by Slovakia, which in turn declared itself independent of Hungary. A special Slovak legion even helped Austrian Emperor Francis Joseph I to put down the Hungarian rebellion. The monarch granted the Slovaks a limited degree of autonomy.

The Slovak nationalist movement emerged in the 19th century, connected to such names as Ludovít Štur and Andrej Hlinka. In the mid-1800s, the Slovak language was first codified. A Slovak cultural life developed, and the first Slovak newspapers and books began to appear. In 1863, the Matica Slovenska was founded, a Christian-orientated cultural and nationalistic organization.

Slovak hopes for complete autonomy came to an abrupt end in 1867, when Francis Joseph I and Hungary reached a comprehensive agreement which, among other things, gave the Hungarians free rein in their own territory. The Magyarization of the region was brutally enforced. Slovakia was impoverished, and hundreds of thousands emigrated abroad. The Slovaks had neither political representation, higher educational facilities nor cultural institutions.

Modern-day Czechoslovakia was formed out of the ruins of the Austro-Hungarian Empire by the post-World War I treaties of St. Germain and Trianon. Czech and Slovak emigrants met in Pittsburgh, agreeing to form a new nation based on the principle of maximum autonomy for the different regions. In late 1918, the Czech republics of Bohemia and Moravia, which had belonged to the Austrians, were federated with "Upper Hungary," then to be known as Slovakia. The new nation was also granted the "Carpathian Ukraine."

Czechoslovakia's founder, Tomas Masaryk, aimed at creating a "Slavic Switzerland" in part to create a solid Slavic majority against the Germans in the country. He campaigned for the idea in Washington, Paris and London. The victorious Allies saw the new nation as a strong counterweight to Germany to the west and Hungary to the east. Despite American President Woodrow Wilson's proclaimed right to self-determination, the Czech constitution of 1920 provided no guarantees for Slovak autonomy. Many Slovaks went along with the idea of the



new nation as a means of resisting Hungarian subjugation.

The problems that arose between Czechs and Slovaks were not confined to linguistic differences. The Czechs were cosmopolitan, modern Europeans, with a high concentration of industry and a rich cultural and political tradition. The Slovaks, on the other hand, were primarily a rural, agricultural people with limited political experience.

"For the 70 years of its existence, Czechoslovakia was an uneasy union," says University of Vienna Professor Erika Weinzierl. "The Slovaks were far better off than under Hungarian rule. But they had the impression that they were treated as second-class by the Czechs and therefore at a distinct disadvantage."

Prague reacted to the union by sending in teachers and officials. To many Slovaks, it was an act of colonialism, replacing Hungarian with Czech domination. For the Czechs, it was seen as a necessity, a counterweight to the Magyarization of the territory. The middle class of Slovak lawyers, teachers, doctors and other professions needed to run the country was virtually nonexistent. Despite domination by the Czechs, the Slovaks did enjoy numerous privileges they had not had under Hungarian rule: political representation, their own schools, a university in Bratislava and newspapers and magazines.

Many Slovaks considered the new nation to be a historical idiosyncrasy, a Czech-controlled artificial entity. Slovakia's ambitions to become independent intensified in the period 1918-38, led by the Slovak People's Party and the Catholic Church. The 1938 Munich accords granted Sudetenland in west Bohemia to Hitler's Germany, whereas Slovakia lost parts of its eastern and southern territory, as well as the Carpathian Ukraine to Hungary.

In 1939, Bohemia and Moravia became German protectorates, while Slovakia experienced a brief period as an "independent nation" until 1945. Catholic priest and nationalist leader Jozef Tiso traveled to Berlin in 1938. Historians say Tiso was given an ultimatum by Hitler to declare an independent state immediately or face invasion by Hungary.

The newly formed clerical-Fascist state was under German hegemony. Thousands of Slovaks were sent to the front to fight for Germany, and the government actively promoted the deportation of 60,000 Jews to

concentration camps. Though many Slovaks did not agree with the puppet government, the majority supported the creation of an independent state.

Tiso is still widely admired as a nationalist protecting Slovak interests, with no other choice but to bow to Hitler. Still, the Slovak parliament recently declared August 29 a national holiday commemorating the unsuccessful 1944 revolt of the Slovak army against the Tiso regime and the Third Reich, which was followed by German occupation. Czechoslovakia was restored in 1945, and Tiso hanged in 1947.

In 1948, the Communists took power in Czechoslovakia. Slovakia was granted broad rights within the federation, sending legislators to the central parliament in Prague, and economic development was accelerated. Its industrial and economic policies, however, were determined by Soviet needs. Slovakia became part of the "Czechoslovakian Socialist Republic." Ironically enough, Slovaks played a key role in the country's recent history. The 1968 Prague Spring, which resulted in the invasion by Warsaw Pact forces, was led by Slovak Alexander Dubcek, and put down by fellow Slovak Gustav Husak.

Czechoslovakia's "velvet revolution" of 1989 and the ascent of dissident writer Vaclav Havel to the presidency did not dampen Slovak nationalism. In addition to historical animosities, Slovaks have been resentful of what they consider to be unfair treatment by the central government in Prague. They say Slovakia carried an undue share of the burden of the economic reform program led by Finance Minister Vaclav Klaus, and were at a disadvantage in terms of economic and cultural development.

The Czech and Slovak republics were unable to agree on forming a union or confederation. In June 1992, Vladimir Meciar's Movement for a Democratic Slovakia party received a clear mandate from voters, winning 74 of the 150 seats in Slovakia's parliament. Despite broad opposition to an open split, Slovakia declared itself a sovereign republic in July and adopted its own constitution in September. Negotiations between Mr. Meciar and Czech leader Vaclav Klaus in October paved the way for a smooth transition, with a series of bilateral agreements to be worked out to regulate relations between the two nations. C.S.



Hong Kong for Kids? Sure

By Susan G. Hauser

HONG KONG — Before I could grab the rail to keep from hurtling over the brink, an attendant stepped forward and shoved me. I screamed, but my speeding body passed my voice going down. I descended so quickly and steeply that my heart seemed about to fly out the top of my head. I kept on screaming to the end.

When I hit the pool with a splash, I realized two important things: I was still alive, and my swimsuit was hooked up so high between my legs that I was decidedly indecent. Quickly regaining my senses and my decorum, I greeted my two children, who also had just come down a giant waterslide at Hong Kong's Water World.

I, who am scared of heights, had just climbed a tower about the size of a skyscraper in order to plunge down what I remember as an almost vertical waterslide.

Ah, the things we do for our kids. If I had traveled to Hong Kong in the company of adults, rather than my 9-year-old daughter and my 11-year-old son, I might not have included such a death-defying feat on my itinerary. As it was, we planned our week around activities that the kids would enjoy and that I probably wouldn't mind.

My kids said they would rather have gone to Disneyland — that is, until I showed them a brochure for Ocean Park and Water World. Ocean Park is Southeast Asia's largest amusement park, with plenty of rides and attractions such as a shark aquarium, butterfly house and performing animals. Next door is Water World, with swimming pools, wading pools, wave pools and lots of waterslides, either curvy or plunging straight down.

We stayed at the YMCA. My thinking was that a trip halfway around the world would seem less daunting to my children if they knew there was something familiar, like a locker room, at journey's end. Besides, the trip, sponsored by our local Y, had a price tag suited for members like me.

Doing Hong Kong child-style was all right with me, from our very comfortable accommodations to our frenzied shopping trips to enlarge the kids' troll doll collections. In fact, it was probably only that skyscraper waterslide and the rollicking ride in a cable car (while a typhoon brewed offshore) that dampened my enthusiasm.

I liked chasing turtles in the fishpond at Kowloon Park. I liked barreling up the stairs of the double-decker buses to get the best seats. I liked counting the fancy cars that pulled up in front of the big hotels. But mostly I liked turning around on a busy sidewalk and seeing that my children were still there.

FOR a single mother whose duty was to keep two curious children in tow while wending our way through a city of 6 million people, Hong Kong was as manageable as an art museum on a sunny day. Although one of the world's most densely populated areas, it is so neat and orderly that we did not for the tropical vegetation and the hot, humid air. I might have been persuaded that we were in Switzerland.

This was most obvious when we rode the subway, or Mass Transit Railway. My children had no previous experience with subways, but I was prepared for a shoving match while boarding and a rude expulsion at our destination. I chided myself for not taking along a couple of those child leashes, just to make sure that if the kids were whisked off to the wrong train, I'd be right behind.

Instead we found neat rows of yellow lines painted at right angles to the edges of the platform. Every few rows there were wider spaces with painted exit arrows. The people awaiting a train lined up single-file in their rows. After the train arrived, they continued standing patiently in the rows until those disembarking had followed the exit arrows off the train. Only then did they move forward, still in lines, to board.



Ray Costanzo/Black Star for The New York Times

A bird-lover giving his pets some fresh air in Victoria Park.

On the subway and on the street, there was no shoving, pushing or even staring. The courtesy of the people allowed me to relax my usual vigilance and enjoy a pleasant vacation with my family. In truth, the only time I was startled on the streets was when a chorus of cellular phones rang from the pockets of passing pedestrians. We could have spent our entire week just riding public transport, and my children would never have been bored. There is much to choose from — ferries, sampans, trains, trams and buses.

Much more reasonable than the rickshaw drivers' fee is the price of a ferryboat ride. For 1 Hong Kong dollar, about 15 cents, or another cent for first class, we got a glorious, eight-minute ride across the busy harbor that separates Hong Kong Island from the Kowloon Peninsula.

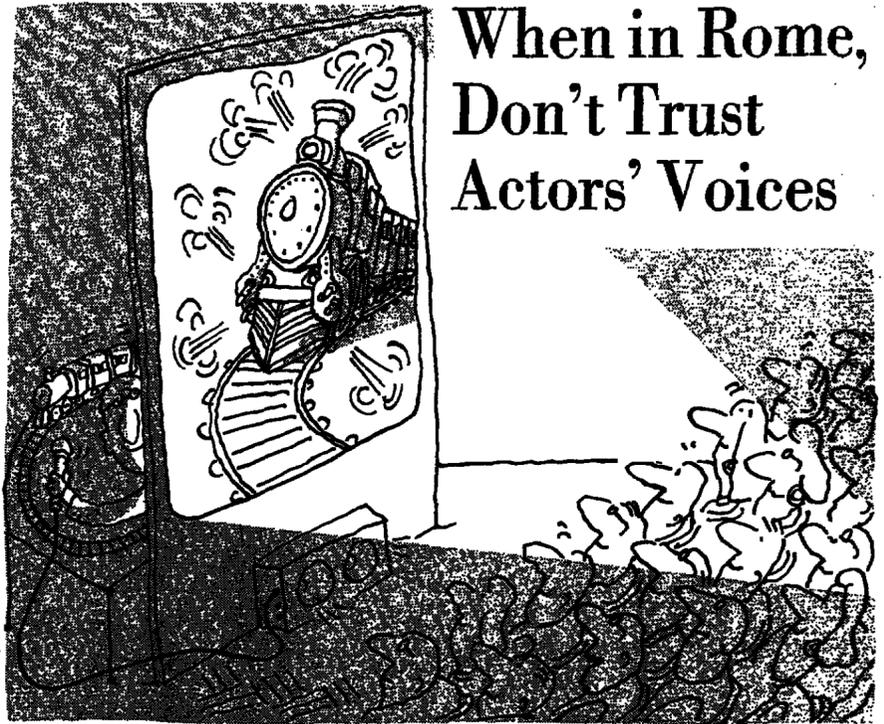
We combined ferry, bus, funicular railway and subway for a full day of exploring Victoria Peak and the nearby Zoological and Botanical Gardens. Outside the ferry terminal on Hong Kong Island we boarded a bus traveling to the top of Victoria Peak, Hong Kong's highest point, and the location of some of the most luxurious homes in the colony.

As the bus labored up the steep hill, passengers' heads craned when we passed the palatial home of the luckiest man in Hong Kong. He not only enjoys a view of the harbor from Victoria Peak but also has a Rolls-Royce and a license plate with number 8's all in a row. To the superstitious Chinese, 8 is the luckiest number. Apparently he was rich enough to outbid all the other car owners who wanted the plate.

I confess that going to Hong Kong was totally my idea. I wanted to see the place before 1997, when this British territory will revert to Chinese rule. The kids weren't so sure that being a part of history was such a hot vacation idea. Furthermore, they were convinced that this was just another plot to trick them into eating strange food.

THE number 8 worked in my children's favor, too. One day I insisted that they try Chinese food, which they had managed to avoid by ducking into the closest McDonald's or Pizza Hut whenever mealtime drew near. But that particular date, on the Chinese calendar, was loaded with 8's, so it was considered a lucky day to get married. Lucky for my kids, every Chinese restaurant we visited was fully booked with wedding parties.

Susan G. Hauser, who lives in Portland, Oregon, wrote this for The New York Times.



When in Rome, Don't Trust Actors' Voices

By Roderick Conway Morris

ROME — To dub or not to dub has never been the question in Italy — or not until now. For decades every foreign film entering the country has been dubbed into Italian, with subtitled versions appearing on cinema and television screens only once in a blue moon. Less well known is the fact that Italian filmmakers also have habitually dubbed on the entire Italian soundtrack after shooting has been completed — frequently using voices other than those of the actors on the screen. (Even a star like Claudia Cardinale, for example, in the Italian version of Visconti's "The Leopard," is not, as it were, herself when it comes to the soundtrack.)

The original insistence on dubbing all foreign films may date back to Mussolini's chauvinist nationalism, but why were post-war Italian directors so devoted to dubbing the local product?

"One factor was the nature of equipment they were using," said Stephen Natanson, a young director and graduate of the Centro Sperimentale di Cinematografia, Cinecittà's film school. "A lot of it was basically war surplus, and most cameras were so noisy it was impossible to record live sound."

So, whereas many a Hollywood star of the silent era came a cropper with the advent of the talkies — as swashbuckling macho heroes turned out to speak in piping trebles and vampish femmes fatales to have voices like dentists' drills — Italian directors could merrily go on casting on appearance alone.

Knowing that the voice could be replaced, often by stage actors judged too old or insufficiently attractive for the screen, directors could afford to adopt the attitude: "She's got a beautiful body, even if she doesn't know how to talk, how to perform with her voice," said Paolo Biondo, the general manager of International Recording in central Rome, Italy's busiest single dubbing and post-production studio, which handles around 120 foreign and 30 Italian films annually (out of a total of about 350 shown in the peninsula's cinemas).

RELIANCE on post-production sound was given an additional push, said Biondo, by the arrival of the phenomenon of international co-production, where actors from half a dozen countries might end up speaking their own languages on the set, to be dubbed afterward into the languages of the various countries where the film was to be released.

"In the 1960s and '70s," Biondo said, "which were the 'swinging years' of Italian production — of Fellini, Visconti and others — I would say that a hundred per cent of the pictures were completely re-voiced afterwards."

Of what Biondo called the "dubbing countries" (that is, France, Germany, Italy and Spain), Italy has, he said, by far the biggest industry with something like 1,200 dubbers. Dubbing a foreign-language work, from casting the "voices" to finished print, takes four to six weeks and costs an average of \$50,000.

Professional dubbers, many of whom are the children of dubbers and who, unlike their colleagues in other countries, seldom do any other acting work, make big money. An in-demand dubber can easily make \$200,000 a year, and one like Ferruccio Amendola, who "voices" Al Pacino, Dustin Hoffman, Sylvester Stallone and Robert de Niro, is reckoned to earn some \$4 million.

"Dubbing," said Stephen Natanson, "has become the most important part of the film industry in Italy. It's become the motor that's running it."

Yet the dubbing juggernaut, after years of trundling inexorably on its way, is now being seriously challenged.

"It's become fashionable," Natanson said, "for younger directors to say they're going to shoot live sound — though there is the problem that Italian film crews don't know how to keep quiet on the set and are in the habit of talking during takes."

Biondo agreed that the new generation was turning away from the old system: "A director like Fellini wouldn't choose production sound even if he had the best possibilities to get it. That's not his art. He likes to change things, to put words into people's mouths without them even saying them. He doesn't even want the actors to know what they're going to say next. Whereas a film like Gabriele Salvatores' "Mediterraneo" (which won an Oscar for best foreign film) was substantially shot with live sound."

At the same time there is evidence of a subtle shift toward the Anglo-American assumption that what you hear ought to be what you see. Gina Lollobrigida caused a rumpus when she alleged that Francesca Daliera, her voluptuous co-star in a television version of Moravia's "La Romana," had been dubbed by another actress. And the recent revelation that the outside scenes in the last films of Totò (Italy's Charlie Chaplin) had been dubbed by an anonymous substitute — not because the actor's voice had deteriorated but because his eyesight became so poor he could no longer follow his own lips on the dubbing screen — was a main news story here.

Whereas a few years ago it was virtually impossible to find a cinema showing foreign films with the original soundtrack and subtitles, an increasing number have been taking the plunge. The Nuovo Sacher in Rome's Trastevere district, previously a distinctly run-down establishment, has been tastefully refurbished with a bar, potted palms and

plush seats, and has been attracting respectable numbers of cinema-goers to watch subtitled versions of films such as Alexandre Rockwell's "In the Soup" and Orson Welles' reissued "Othello." The Alcazar, and others, have also been joining in the experiment. Meanwhile, in Milan, the Anteo, Arcobaleno and Mexico are showing original versions at least one night a week.

Despite the prevailing wisdom that Italian mass audiences will never accept subtitles, even the highly commercial end of the market is making moves in that direction. Media mogul Silvio Berlusconi's empire includes production and distribution companies, and with nearly 200 screens owned directly or for which it does the programming, Berlusconi's Cinema 5 chain is by far Italy's largest.

"I myself," said Sandro Pierotti, Cinema 5's managing director, "much prefer to see films in the original version." The chain's new multiscreen Maestro cinema in Rome, which opened in September, is already showing subtitled films. Also, said Pierotti, a new, super-plush ninth screen at their Odéon cinema in Milan will be inaugurated just before Christmas, and will be used exclusively to show original versions.

"If I can prove it can be done successfully in Rome and Milan, then obviously we'll extend it to other places," he said.

Pierotti said that he had recently been to Portugal, where he was immediately struck by how many more people spoke English and how much better than in Italy. One of the main reasons for this, as he saw it, was that films were shown there in original versions.

STATE television still puts out a paragon of simultaneous original version mid-night movies a week (Sundays, on RAI 3). Since April Tele+, a pay-per-view TV movie channel, has been offering the option on half a dozen films a month of switching from the dubbed to the original version — with the avowed aim of both giving a more authentic experience and attracting language learners. An English language version with English subtitles is also available.

"If television goes for subtitles," said Paolo Biondo, in his office at International Recording, "the film industry will probably go into subtitles too."

With dubbing costing only a fifth to a tenth of dubbing and young Italian directors abandoning the practice, Italy's dubbers may yet find the previously invincible fortress of their monopoly crumbling beneath their feet.

Roderick Conway Morris lives in Italy and writes for The New York Times and The Spectator.

THE MOVIE GUIDE

Le Petit Prince a Dit

Directed by Christine Pascal. France.

Violette (Marie Kleiber), a 10-year-old butterfly, is bounced back and forth between her doctor father (Richard Berry) and actress mother (Anémone) who live separate lives. When a brain scan reveals a malignant tumor the panicked father escapes with Violette across Switzerland to Italy, ending up in a vacation home in Provence where they reunite with the mother. The escapade turns into a surprising kind of honeymoon; the reunion is everything a child could hope for, in fact, it could be a wish fulfillment fantasy.

The director is interested in examining the seductive relationship between father and daughter; she takes pains to keep the drama from sliding into bathos. But once you know the terrible diagnosis and prognosis, which is very early, the script fails: beautiful scenery and fine acting don't make up for lack of content and direction. (Joan Dupont, IHT)

Forever Young

Directed by Steve Miner. U.S.

Mel Gibson plays a pre-World War II test pilot who, accidentally defrosted after spending more than half a century in a cryogenic capsule, learns about life and love in 1992. When first seen in 1939, Daniel McCormick (Gibson) seems to have the world in the palm of his hand. He's not only at the top of his class as a flier, but he's also in love with and loved by an ideal woman, Helen (Isabel Glasser), a successful magazine photographer. When Helen is run over in the street and declared brain dead, the distraught Daniel volunteers to be the first human guinea pig in a cryogenic experiment. He's forgotten until two small boys of the 1990s come upon his abandoned but still icy crypt. Gibson makes this film far easier to sit through than it has any right to be. (Vincent Canby, NYT)

A Few Good Men

Directed by Rob Reiner. U.S.

An energetic adaptation of the Broadway play, this riveting court-martial drama looks at the eternal conflict between a civilization and the barbarity inherent in its defense. Essentially it is "The Caine Mutiny" in drydock with Jack Nicholson and Tom Cruise going macho à macho. Nicholson, as the fantastical CO at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, orders his officers to



Mel Gibson and Elijah Wood in "Forever Young," top; scene from "Le Petit Prince a Dit," left; Tom Cruise in "A Few Good Men."

bring a platoon troublemaker into line through a severe and unsanctioned form of hazing known as a "Code Red." When the man dies during the incident, two young Marines are charged with his murder and flown to Washington to stand trial. In an attempt to dispense with the affair quickly, the Navy assigns a callow officer (Cruise) with a reputation for plea-bargaining to defend the pair. All of this is about as understated as a 21-gun salute. It's a grand undertaking that wrangles with the heavy questions that cropped up at Nuremberg and My Lai, questions that deserve and get lots of imposing shots of monuments and not a little swashbuckling from the big stars.

(Rita Kempley, WP)

Christmas Carol

Directed by Brian Henson. U.S.

Michael Caine and those talking hairbells, the Muppets, join together for a needless but apparently unavoidable retelling of Charles (Chuck) Dickens's holiday classic (you know the one I mean). "The Muppet Christmas Carol," a sadly dull and unimaginative outing, finds the hand-held neo-Dickensians attempting performances opposite the Scroogey Caine, who does indeed look spooked to find himself in a scene with 14 rat puppets and a felt frog who recently took up method acting. Neither drama nor comedy, this is all safe stuff, and most un-Muppetlike. So much for great expectations.

(Rita Kempley, WP)

Cards: To Send or Not to Send

By Enid Nemy

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Breathes there a soul who hasn't at one time or another thought — for just a second or two — how nice it would be not to have to deal with Christmas cards? But fleeting thoughts and occasional action hardly count.

Despite the increasing costs of cards and postage, the fact is that holiday greetings still flood post offices every year. Untold hours are spent choosing, signing and addressing them, and a lot of midnight oil is burned by men and women creating original and highly personalized greetings. A completely unscientific survey seems to indicate that an increasing number of people each year make the momentous decision to stop sending cards, but the number is still minimal.

Nevertheless, the men and women who have decided to flout tradition take some pride in their decision and almost never back down. "I love the idea of Christmas in the sense of family and friends, but it's lost its sincerity," said Merle Debuskey, a Christmas-card rebel and theatrical press agent in Manhattan. "It's become a merchandising scheme. I try to maintain contact with the people I'm interested in, throughout the year."

Robert Shanks, a television producer and writer in Manhattan, said: "I stopped about 15 years ago because I hated the hypocrisy of it. It's one of those pro-forma things that people do. I might drop a line to older family members, but not a card."

But statistics released by the Greeting Card Association in Washington show little change in the number of Christmas cards sold annually in the United States over the last five years. The figure hovers between 2.1



Michael Bennett/IHT

billion and 2.3 billion. There are no figures available for other types of holiday cards. Some people send Christmas cassettes or videos, with a message or featuring a seasonal song or poem. Cards printed on recycled paper and those that benefit a specific organization are becoming more popular every year. Card buyers will very often make an additional contribution to the organization.

"We always use some charity card," said Mary Loving, a partner in Loving & Weintraub, a Manhattan public relations firm that has used cards that benefit Unicef, Gay Men's Health Crisis and the Pediatric AIDS Foundation, among other groups. The cards go to those on the firm's business list and, in most cases, to people on employees' personal lists.

In the category of humorous cards, it would probably be hard to count the annual greeting sent to 1,700 family members, friends, and business and charity-committee colleagues by Bonnie and John Swearingen of Chicago.

Swearingen is the former chairman of Standard Oil of Indiana. One year, the couple appeared on cards dressed as Scarlett and Rhett O'Shwearingen. Cards in other years have shown Mrs. Swearingen riding an elephant in a snow scene (which involved a good deal of photographic legwork) and posed in a hot-air balloon. This year, the two of them, she in feathered headdress and he with bearded forehead band, are Chief Puff Puff and Princess Moonbeam. Their cards, imprinted with their names, are generally addressed by a secretary and not individually signed.

Letitia Baldrige, the etiquette expert and author of "Letitia Baldrige's Complete Guide to the New Manners for the '90s," generally disapproves of cards with only a printed signature. "You've got to personalize them," she said. "If the names are printed, a line should be drawn through and the cards signed by hand — but there really should be something written as well, even if it's only 'Cheers' or 'Merry, Merry.'"

NEW

LEICA R7.
PERFECTION
MADE
IN GERMANY

Leica
The freedom to see.

Leica Camera GmbH, Tel. +49 1834 721-202 Fax +49 1834 721-203

INTERNET

Paris Shopping: Check Out the Proust Watch

By Jean Rafferty

PARIS—French museums have discovered culture values like to shop. The museum shop, once a modest counter of postcards, has ballooned into a full-fledged emporium selling a diversity of art-related products.

Even small, specialized museums, the latest being the Musée Guimet with its Asian art collection, have succumbed to the siren song of the shop. The Guimet opened its boutique in an annex three weeks ago—and advertised it in the *Métro*.

And it's not only museums. Such august institutions as the Paris Opera, the Bibliothèque Nationale, the Hôtel des Monnaies (the mint) and the Comédie Française have also jumped onto the boutique bandwagon.

This year, shoppers in quest of the artistic gift have a bumper selection to choose from, nowhere more so than at the Louvre, where museum meets mall under the Pyramid. The Louvre's two-level shop is a museum superstore, as bustling as Bloomingdale's in the preholiday rush. Books and catalogues are on the lower floor—next to a separate shop for postcards and posters—with the upper level divided into sections for jewelry, tableware, fashion accessories and children's toys and books, along with the more traditional reproductions of Louvre statuary and busts.

The Louvre's extensive jewelry collection is displayed in cases

along one wall of the shop with a mirror so one may judge the effect of a 5,000-B.C. Bulgarian-inspired silver pendant at 310 francs (\$57) and necklace at 485 francs or a solid gold bracelet after an ancient Egyptian motif (11,860 francs). There are silk scarves and ties. One could toast the New Year with crystal champagne flutes emblazoned with a Napoleonic crest (565 francs), or picnic on Louvre imprinted paper plates, (eight for 40 francs). For children: a color-it-yourself Keith Haring calendar (99 francs), a history of the Louvre's construction from fortress to Pyramid in English or French (119 francs), or a witty Dictionnaire du Père Noël (128 francs). The museum also has a mail-order catalogue.

Further along the Pyramid mall (where fewer visitors venture) is the museum's chirography boutique, where copper engravings from the original plates of more than 16,000 works from the 16th to 20th centuries are sold in limited editions. Prices range from 150 francs for a 16th-century Jacques Callot to

3,995 francs for a framed Dufy. Here, too, is Les Pyramidons, a spacious shop with a selection from an array of museums and historical monuments, including the mint, the Bibliothèque Nationale and the Paris Musée collection as well as New York's Metropolitan. The merchandise ranges from the ubiquitous "jins"—of Renoir, Gauguin, Gercault and Delacroix (28 francs)—and Louis XIV paper dolls (38 francs) to limited editions of contemporary sculptures for the mint. Claude Lhote's joyful bronze dolphin is 3,960 francs, and Marie-Christian de La Rochefoucauld's trompe-l'oeil library screen for the Bibliothèque Nationale, 28,900 francs.

Across the river, the museum shop reaches a peak of chic at the Musée d'Orsay. The Orsay's ingenious collection features "objets d'art" produced "inspired" from their celebrated paintings. One best-seller: The baroque pearl on a black velvet ribbon (350 francs) that encircles the neck of Manet's *Olympia*; another, the green glass

païé cufflinks (210 francs) of Camille Robert de Montcaumon in Boldini's portrait. The packaging is worthy: the Faubourg-Saint Honoré, smart red boxes tied with black ribbon.

At the Pompidou's shop, now on the center's balcony, avant-garde design lovers can choose between Philippe Starck's new ceramic and iron rocking Ti Tang teapot (1,470 francs), Frank Gehry's eccentric "Pito" kettle (1,500 francs) and Carsten Jørgensen's see-through plastic Teapot 2000 (210 francs). Their best-seller: Thomas Loosli's Twin watch for the eagle-eyed. Its dial is barely discernible through thick red, green or blue glass (1,380 francs).

Contemporary design also stars at the Musée de Arts Décoratifs: Swedish designer Torun's streamlined chrome swirl watch for Georg Jensen (7,375 francs). Rue de la Paix jeweler Jean Dink Van's spare sterling bracelet, (1,950 francs). There are witty tumblers sprinkled with colorful glass confetti (170 francs), watchwork robot brooches (350 francs) and Cocteau's "Eye" pin with pearl tear designed for Schiaparelli in 1937 (750 francs).

The Carnavales's attractive boutique is in the former Salle des Gardes. Their Louis XV boiserie has inspired a silver brooch made by the Left Bank jeweler Arthur Bertrand (140 francs) and a gold-plated Dupont lighter (2,700 francs); the marquetry of an 18th-century commode, a Moroccan glass ring (220 francs). A porcelain silhouette of the Paris skyline against a starry sky turns up on coffee cups

(395 francs) and umbrellas (390 francs).

Theatrical red and black also reign at the Comédie Française, where pertinent quotes from the plays of Molière grace T-shirts (160 francs), silk pocket handkerchiefs (145 francs) and porcelain plates (290 francs). There are playing cards of famous actors in historic roles (60 francs), current representatives available on video (184 francs) or pencils and notebook (65 francs, 45 francs) for the budding playwright.

Guimet's Chinese and Japanese ceramics and enamels and ancient Khmer statues have inspired a hand-decorated faience teapot and cups (580 francs, 265 francs the pair), colorful silk scarves (680 francs) and lovely subtly shaded wool shawls (980 francs). At the Picasso, T-shirts sport the master's Dove (145 francs) silk soap in the Femme à Guizure (1,050 francs), writing paper, his toradors (30 francs), dominos, his half figurative motifs (450 francs), Matisse's dancers swoop from pendant earrings (380 francs) at the Opera boutique, and Nijinsky is immortalized on a T-shirt (130 francs). Most original: the befeathered, flowered, embroidered and sequined costume masks (310-360 francs).

The Musée de la Poste's best buy: Commemorative folders of a year of French stamps, designed by such artists as Niki de Saint Phalle, Antoine Tapis and Francis Bacon (1991, 202 francs, six months of 1992, 94 francs).

The whitest watches are designed by Aline Lang at the Bibliothèque Nationale shop in the Passage Colbert. The opening line of "Remembrance of Things Past" encircles the dial of the Proust watch (345 francs) while on the midnight blue sky dial of the Paul Valéry, glittering stars turn with the seconds illustrating the author's "Le temps scintille et le songe est savouré" (about 500 francs).

The best T-shirts (surely only a matter of time until this most popular icon of the late 20th century has a museum to itself) are designed for the Friends of the Museum of Modern Art of the Ville de Paris. On one, Jean-Charles de Castelbajac discovers Art in a colorful list of such unlikely names as bonapARTe, d'ARTagnan and bogART. Ben's "Je suis invisible" naturally comes in black (180 francs). And as befits a work of art, they are signed by their creators on the back.

Jean Rafferty is a Paris-based journalist who specializes in design and lifestyle.

Fish Restaurants: Some Caveats

By Patricia Wells
International Herald Tribune

PARIS—Fish, it seems, is a very private matter. No category of restaurant discussed in an article generates stronger negative reader reaction than fish and shellfish plates.

Why should this be? It's not enough that the fish be sparkling, clinically fresh. It seems that the diner has to be in the mood for a specific restaurant, a particular fish and a personalized style of cooking at that very moment, or the restaurant might as well lock its doors.

Is it that people don't really love fish? Or is it that we've been so brainwashed into thinking we should eat fish rather than meat—for health's sake—that we don't consider it a treat?

Think about it? Want to make guests happy? Serve them roast poultry and potatoes—familiar fare that won't offend. (My mother still talks negatively about the time I "made" her eat octopus. It was really baby squid, but it was all the same to her.)

Then think about all the fish and shellfish most of the people won't eat most of the time: sea snails, anchovies, herring, mackerel, sardines, tiny red mullet or rouget, raw oysters, clams, mussels, sea urchins or caviar, anything with bones, anything where you can see the head, anything that requires you to interact with the creature with your hands or fingers. They have bones. The skin is slimy. They're hard to digest. And think of all the real danger they present: a bone stuck in the throat, not to mention the threat of hepatitis, mercury poisoning, red blotches on your neck and palms.

As I see it, about the only creatures toward which there is little malice are shrimp and salmon. Squid is O.K. as long as it's braised and fried and people don't have to think about what it really is. And turbot and sole can probably squeeze into the edible category if they're properly boned and heavily sauced. It's no wonder that surimi—those glowing pink and tasteless wads of imitation crab meat made from trash fish that's been processed and frozen and processed again—is such a popular supermarket item. Ersatz mystery fish for those who want no mystery at all.

All that said, I love fish and shellfish. Even crave it in cool weather like this, when each day I could easily be revived by downing a dozen tiny papillous or noisettes, baby crinkle-shelled oysters in the shell, with their ice-cold briny flavors and scent of the sea.

Recently, I revisited two favorite fish restaurants that have elicited the most negative mail, the small and trendy Left Bank L'Ecaille de P.C.B. and the controversial La Cagouille, near Montparnasse. In the past, I've had mixed meals at both, and return visits made me realize that, if you do go out for fish, know what you're in for, order what you're in the mood for, and don't let friends or

waiters make you change your mind. Remember, it's a private affair.

La Cagouille—widely criticized for amateurish service, undercooked fish, an illegible blackboard menu and a decor that could rival a Greyhound bus depot for warmth—still serves up some of the freshest fish and shellfish in Paris. My meal was simple—an appetizer of ocean-fresh clams steamed then doused with butter; a first course of sparkling fresh tiny langoustines, sautéed in butter and eaten with the fingers, the better to suck out all the almond-sweet, pale, pink meat; and steamed baby bar, or seabass, served whole, with a colorful mix of steamed carrots, green beans, snow peas, and turnips, tossed with La Cagouille's ubiquitous butter. I dare anyone, in the right frame of mind, to find fault with these, especially if they are all washed down with sips of Alain Graillet's 1991 white Crozes-Hermitage and bits of the moist and fragrant, crusty sourdough bread from Boulangerie Saïbron, right across the street. Of course you have to be in the mood.

Note that La Cagouille has undergone a bit of recession-proofing. Prices have dropped, the restaurant is open seven days a week, and a 150-franc lunch menu is now in effect. You need to know that for many people's taste, the fish is slightly undercooked, that the plain decor will never change, and that service still runs hot and cold.

L'Ecaille de P.C.B., the popular hangout of Paris' Left Bank book publishing crowd, recently underwent a total renovation, transforming what was once a cozily outdated Basque restaurant into a slick, chic, elegantly pretty spot decorated to resemble the cabin of a ship. The shiny wooden walls, white curtains, blue tiles and simple lighting make a perfect backdrop for a seaworthy meal.

Criticism of L'Ecaille ranges from complaints about slow or unpleasant service, about fish that's just not fresh, or prices that are simply too high. Last week, I swooned over a *terrine de dorade*, prepared à la minute, perfectly fresh porgy chopped by hand, tossed with herbs, oil, and seasoning, served with deliciously fresh toasted rye bread rubbed ever so lightly with garlic. But chef-owner Paul Bardeche's real love is roasting, and his roasted seabass was cooked to the millisecond of perfection, with a faint whiff of Pernod and branches of wild fennel. But that, again, is a private matter.

La Cagouille, 10-12 Place Constantin-Branconi, (across from 23 Rue de l'Ouest), Paris 14; tel: 43.22.06.01. Open daily. Closed Dec. 24 through Jan. 4. Credit cards: American Express, Visa. 150-franc menu at lunch. A la carte, about 350 francs per person, not including wine.

L'Ecaille de P.C.B., 5 Rue Mabillon, Paris 6; tel: 43.26.73.70. Closed Sunday lunch and Sunday. Credit cards: American Express, Visa. 150-franc menu at lunch. A la carte, 300 to 350 francs, not including wine.



Steve Goldsberry/DTT

DO'S AND DON'TS

When to Go
Don't forget museum closing days—usually Tuesday.

Not Up to Visit?
Do write for catalogues and price lists. Most stores offer mail order service.

Limited Edition Art
Do check if the museum has limited edition art works for sale.

Something Extra
Don't just shop: Check out the Louvre's newly opened rooms for French art.

THE ARTS GUIDE

AUSTRIA
Vienna Kunsthistorisches Museum (tel: 505.8747). To Jan. 10: "Freemasons: Till the End of Time." Examines the history and myths surrounding this 700-year old fraternal organization.

of Scandinavian artists from the late 19th century to the present day, including works by Munch, Strindberg, Jom and Sallinen.

Museum of London (tel: 620.3658). To June 1: "The Purple, White and Green: Suffragettes in London, 1906-14." A re-evaluation

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Prague Sternberk Palace (tel: 35.24.413). To Jan. 24: "The Fairy Tale." A survey of fairy tale motifs in Czech art. Národní Muzeum (tel: 299.451). To Jan. 3: "Four Generations of Polish Designers." Set designs and costumes by artists such as T. Rozmowska, J. Kocinsek, M. Kolodziej and A. Majewski.

DENMARK

Humblebaek Louisiana Museum of Modern Art (tel: 42.18.07.19). To Jan. 3: "Pierre Bonnard." Retrospective of the works of the French painter.

FRANCE

Chartres Musée des Beaux-Arts (tel: 37.36.41.39). To March 1: "L'Oeuvre Grève de Goya." More than 200 works by Francisco Goya which correspond to the series: Disasters of War, Follies and Bullying.

Paris Centre Culturel Suedois (tel: 44.78.80.20). To March 7: "Musée Historique de Gotland." An assortment of artifacts documenting the history of Gotland from the Roman empire to the 14th century. Includes sculptures, wood works, textiles, ceramics and jewelry.

Jeu de Peau (tel: 47.03.12.50). To Jan. 31: "Jones Meeks." A retrospective of the New York cinematographer's works.

Musée des Arts d'Afrique et d'Océanie (tel: 44.74.94.90). To March 29: "Rao. Polynésie." Religious representations and artifacts, along with weapons and ornaments dating back to the first discoveries in the Gambier Islands, Polynesia.

Musée de Luxembourg (tel: 42.34.25.95). To March 7: "Bijoux des Régions de France: 1700-1900." More than 400 pieces of jewelry from different provinces in France, made in traditional artisanal fashion.

GERMANY

Berlin Deutsches Historisches Museum Unter den Linden (tel: 215.020). To Feb. 23: "Die UFA." Commemorates the 75th anniversary of UFA, the German film company.

Museum für Angewandte Kunst (tel: 221.2334). To Jan. 10: "An der Hochschule Glanzstoffe." More than 400 fashion accessories from international artists and designers such as Lalique and Kenneth Jay Lane, as well as Chanel and Dior.

Cologne Amerika Haus (tel: 209.010). To Dec. 24: "Deepening Concerns and New Impulses." Student artists from all over the world will exhibit their works. The art represents experimentation in painting, sculpture and photography.

Munich Kunsthalle der Hypo-Kulturstiftung (tel: 224.412). To Feb. 28: "Friedrich the Great: Collector and Patron." Includes paintings by Rubens, Rembrandt and Watteau, and various objects from Frederick's years at Sans Souci, his Potsdam palace.

Vitra Design Museum (tel: 702.200). To March 28: "Miniatur." A series of classical miniature design over the past few decades.

INDONESIA

Jakarta World Trade Center (tel: 521.1125). To Feb. 28: "Rakassa." Indonesian sculptures spanning 10 centuries, including classical and tribal works from Java, Timor, Kalimantan, N. Sumatra and Irian Jaya.

IRELAND

Belfast Ulster Museum (tel: 381.251). To June 27: "A View of Estuaries." A photographic exhibition from the Royal Society for the protection of birds. Also, to Jan. 3: "Sheehan Bradley." A retrospective of the Ulster potter's work.

ISRAEL

Jerusalem The Israel Museum (tel: 708.811). "British Figurative Paintings of the 20th Century." Seventy-five paintings by 24 artists of the "School of London," including Michael Andrews, Frank Auerbach, Francis Bacon and Lucian Freud.

JAPAN

Tokyo Mitoku Museum of Art (tel: 3225.7603). To Dec. 27: "From Raphael to Picasso: Trends of European Art in the late 20th century." One hundred paintings, including 28 oils on panels.

NETHERLANDS

Amsterdam Museum het Rembrandthuis (tel: 24.94.85). To Feb. 28: "Espacio." Seventy drawings and etchings by Jan de Blescop. Includes landscapes, figure studies and copies of paintings and drawings by the artist's contemporaries.

Tropenmuseum (tel: 568.8200). To Aug. 22: "Adivasi: Het Andere India." In commemoration of the international year for indigenous peoples this exhibit pays tribute to the indigenous of India. Includes drawings, murals, paintings and sculptures.

SPAIN

Barcelona Fundació Joan Miró (tel: 523.2000). To Jan. 10: "Albert George: The Cosmological Pictures." Twenty-five large-format pieces produced by this pair of British artists who started working together in the '60s.

Málaga Palacio Episcopal (tel: 561.1074). To Jan. 11: "Picasso Claseo Málaga 1992." Málaga, the birthplace of the Spanish artist, observes the influence of Picasso's Mediterranean roots on his work.

SWEDEN

Stockholm Moderna Museet (tel: 666.42.50). To Jan. 8: "Fernand Léger and the Nordic Countries." Was by the French Cubist painter while he was traveling in Scandinavia in the 1920s and 1930s.

SWITZERLAND

Geneva Musée Barbier-Mueller (tel: 312.02.70). To Feb. 16: "Art des îles Solomon." An assortment of ancient tribal works from the Solomon Islands in the South Pacific.

Lausanne Musée de l'Élysée (tel: 617.48.21). To Jan. 17: "Werner Pawlok Transfers." Photos by this German photographer who practiced what he called "photography painting." Also, to Jan. 17: "Rome-Paris." A survey of the private collection of Peter Herzog, focusing on changes in technique and innovation of the mid-19th century.

Zürich Kunsthau (tel: 251.67.55). To Dec. 13: "Gustav Klimt." Exhibition marking the 100th anniversary of the Austrian Symbolist painter's death.

UNITED STATES

Baltimore Museum of Art (tel: 396.7100). To Jan. 17: "Picture Perfect: Icons of Modern Art, New York." Paintings and drawings by Cezanne, Picasso, Chagall, Hopper, Pollock and other modern painters.

San Diego Museum of Contemporary Art (tel: 454.8541). To Feb. 28: "Jana Sterbak: States of Being." A retrospective of the Czech-born, Canadian artist's mixed-media works.

New York The Brooklyn Museum (tel: 738.6501). To Jan. 10: "Max Weber: The Cubist Decade 1910-1920." More than 60 oils, watercolors and pastels of New York cityscapes and abstract figure studies.

Pasadena Pasadena Simon Museum (tel: 449.8840). To May 8: "Eugène Bery." Views of the French countryside. Includes Bery and his contemporaries such as Corot, Daubigny and Rousseau.

San Francisco Museum of Modern Art (tel: 868.851). To Feb. 7: "Four Graphic Designers." Features award-winning works by San Francisco-based designers Michael Cronan, Michael Vandebray, Gerald Reis and Michael Vandenberg.

Washington National Museum of American History (tel: 357.3125). To Jan. 15: "Klowa Culture in Transition, 1925-1955." Includes 72 photographs by Horace Poolaw, a Klowa, who documented significant events of his tribe and the early life of his family and friends, over a 30-year period.



A detail of a Danny Lyon photograph in London.

Museum Moderner Kunst Stiftung Ludwig (tel: 782.550). To Jan. 31: "Rudolf Schwarzkogler." A survey of the Austrian artist's paintings, photography and graphic works.

BELGIUM

Antwerp Koninklijk Museum voor Schone Kunsten (tel: 238.78.09). To March 7: "De Bruegel a Rubens: L'École de Peinture Anversoise, 1550-1650." One hundred and fifty works by local artists throughout the century, including works by Frans Floris, Maarten de Vos, Pourbus, Snyders and Van Dyck.

Musées Royaux d'Art et d'Histoire (tel: 741.72.11). To Dec. 27: "Tribus du Nouveau Monde." Pre-Columbian art of the American continents from the Arctic Circle to the southern tip of South America.

BRITAIN

London Barbican (tel: 638.8891). To Feb. 7: "Border Crossings: Fourteen Scandinavian Artists." Explores the work

of the early British women's movement. Photographer's Gallery (tel: 939.7020). To March 14: "Danny Lyon." A retrospective of the American social documentary photographer.

CANADA

Montreal Centre Canadien d'Architecture (tel: 939.7020). To March 14: "Toys that Teach." A presentation of works by Frederick Frobel and a range of other geometric toys used for learning in the 19th century.

Musée d'Art Contemporain (tel: 873.26.78). To Jan. 3: "From Media to Metaphor: Art about AIDS." An exhibition analyzing the way AIDS is represented in a variety of works produced between 1985 and 1990 in the United States.

Ottawa National Gallery of Canada (tel: 990.1985). To Feb. 7: "Correspondence: Jack Shadbolt." Paintings and drawings by the Canadian artist.

AN IHT GIFT SUBSCRIPTION MEANS A FREE HOLIDAY GIFT—PLUS FREE WEEKS ADDED TO YOUR OWN SUBSCRIPTION



46% off the newsstand price!

Call us toll free: FRANCE: 05-437 437 GERMANY: 0130-84 85 85 SWITZERLAND: 155 57 57

A subscription to the IHT is an ideal year-long gift for a friend or business acquaintance—especially at our special gift rate of up to 46% off the newsstand price.

Give the IHT as a gift
For each six- or twelve-month subscription that you give as a gift, we will send you the Oxford Arts Encyclopedia illustrated above. And, of course, we'll send a handsome card, signed as you specify, to the recipient, announcing your gift.

In addition, we will extend your subscription by one week for each month's gift

subscription you enter. For example, if you order two one-year gift subscriptions, your own subscription will automatically be extended by 24 weeks.

Subscribe for yourself
If you're subscribing for yourself for the first time, and you choose a six- or twelve-month subscription, you will receive the Oxford Arts Encyclopedia free. Just complete the coupon below and send (or fax) us copies for each order. And leave the rest to us.

Country/Currency	12 months + 2 months FREE	6 months + 1 month FREE
Austria A. Sch.	5,800	3,200
Belgium B.F.	3,400	1,700
Denmark D.Kr.	1,000	1,000
Finland F.M.	2,200	1,200
France F.F.	1,800	950
Germany (West) D.M.	810	416
Great Britain £	190	105
Greece Dr.	85,000	36,000
Ireland Ir.	220	120
Italy Lit.	480,000	260,000
Luxembourg L.F.	18,000	7,100
Netherlands Fl.	710	390
Norway N.Kr.	3,200	1,800
Portugal Esc.	45,000	25,000
Spain Pes.	45,000	25,000
— hand deliv. Madrid	55,000	27,500
Sweden (East) S.Kr.	2,000	1,000
Switzerland S.F.	890	450
Rest of Europe, N. Africa, former French Africa, Middle East	5	250
Guat. Amer. Asia Central Latin America	5	780
Rest of Africa	5	495

Please indicate which gift subscription term you prefer and fill in the recipient's name and complete address.

12 months (+ 52 free issues. 364 issues in all.) 6 months (+ 26 free issues. 182 issues in all.)

Please check here if you prefer to send the free Oxford Encyclopedia to the recipient.

Recipient's Name _____

Address _____

City/Coder/Country _____

My name as it should appear on my gift card _____

Address _____

City/Coder/Country _____

My subscription account number _____

My check or money order is enclosed (payable to the International Herald Tribune)

Please charge my credit card:

Access American Express Eurocard Diners MasterCard Visa

Card No. _____

Exp. Date _____ Signature _____

Return your completed coupon to: Subscription Manager, IHT, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France. Fax: 33.1.46.37.06.51 - Tel.: 33.1.46.37.93.61

Herald Tribune

Special gift rates for new subscribers only. Offer valid through January 31, 1993.

Investment Opportunities in Pakistan

A Welcome Is Waiting for International Entrepreneurs

A new economic order launched in Pakistan two-and-a-half years ago has opened up vast opportunities for investment in the industrial, commercial and service sectors.

The policy introduced by the government of Prime Minister Mohammad Nawaz Sharif is based on the three pillars of deregulation, liberalization and privatization.

This means that investment openings in Pakistan are almost limitless. There is a heavy demand within the country for everything from consumer goods for daily use to sophisticated engineering and electronic equipment. And Pakistan is well placed for the export of goods to other parts of Asia: The affluent Persian Gulf countries are just around the corner, and landlocked central Asia is now opening up.

The safety of foreign investment is protected by law, and experience has proved that investment will earn good returns. Pakistan is regarded as a land of opportunities by entrepreneurs.

Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif recently said that by international standards Pakistan was in the forefront in terms of speed and scope of economic reforms. He added, "I would not mind pushing for even faster implementation. Our people have waited too long for the fulfillment of their dream of a progressive and prosperous Pakistan."

The prime minister added, "The only constraint is speed, rather than resistance to reforms. The speed is constrained by our private sector's ability to respond."

Pakistan is a Western-style democratic federation of four provinces with a bicameral parliament and an elected government. The ruling party has a two-thirds majority in the central government in Islamabad, the

national capital, and heads all the provincial governments. Pakistan has a track record of steady economic development over the past 30 years.

Foreign investors should be encouraged by the fact that 200 multinationals and 18 foreign banks with 68 branches are operating in the country. Pakistan has agreements on the avoidance of double taxation with 34 countries and bilateral investment treaties with eight.

Among the legal protections investors enjoy is the freedom to bring, hold, use or take out foreign currency. Unrestricted import of raw materials, plant and equipment is allowed, and there are concessions possible on taxes and duties.

Evidence of foreign investors' confidence is given by the figures: Foreign direct investment jumped from around \$200 million in recent years to \$343 million in 1991-92. Foreign portfolio investment has escalated to \$219 million from less than 10 million in recent years.

The Pakistan government has recognized the importance of providing a modern communication infrastructure and has launched an ambitious but realistic program to improve, modernize and expand its communication networks.

This involves building new highways and upgrading existing roads to international standards. An investment of 100 billion rupees (about \$3 billion) is being made, with special attention being paid to the need to link centers of production to markets and ports. Earlier this year, the prime minister inaugurated

the construction of the Pakistan Motorway, the country's first expressway.

The government has also decided to set up industrial estates at or near the interchanges of the highway. These will offer the special incentives already proposed for the industrial zone at Port Qasim, near Karachi.

Big strides have also been made toward the modernization and expansion of the telecommunication structure. The pace of development in the telecommunication network is unmatched by any other country in the region.

Government and private investment in this sector in the year ending in June 1993 will total about 20 billion rupees. Multinationals will be installing 500,000 new telephone lines in the country, and Pak Telecom will install 300,000 lines.

Alcatel of France, in collaboration with the Aga Khan Fund for Economic Development, has set up a manufacturing facility in Islamabad that will produce modern

18 foreign banks have 68 branches

telephone exchanges. Siemens of Germany has two manufacturing facilities.

Three cellular mobile telephone companies have been set up, largely with investments from abroad. Card pay phones are being installed by the private sector.

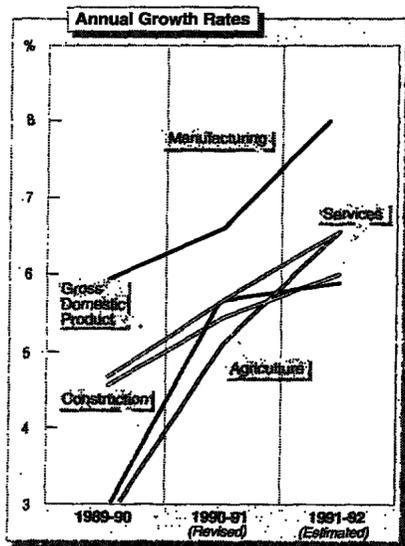
In a rapid modernization program, old systems are being replaced by state-of-the-art technology. Several digital exchanges are now in operation. The laying of an fiber-optic cable between Karachi and Islamabad has been completed. The telex network has been digitalized and is being expanded. Facilities for high-speed data transmission are also available.

Quick and efficient postal services reach every corner of the country and provide many facilities, including banking, insurance and courier services. Many private courier services are in operation.

Port facilities are also going through a major modernization program. Berthing facilities at Port Qasim and Karachi Port will be expanded, and there are plans to build modern terminals for oil, grain and containers. A new port at Gwadar, near the Strait of Hormuz, will be developed to accommodate vessels of up to 50,000 tons. The private sector is being invited to participate.

An area of 12,000 acres has been reserved at Port Qasim for the establishment of a Maritime Industrial and Commercial Zone on the pattern of European ports. In this zone, raw materials will be imported, processed, manufactured and re-exported without being subject to customs duties or procedures.

The investment climate has been described as "encouraging, welcoming and rewarding," and investors will have all the cooperation they need from the government.



Sustained Growth Is Reported From All Economic Fronts

Since Pakistan's new government came to power in November 1990, it has introduced ambitious and far-reaching reforms. Growth has since been recorded in gross domestic product, investment, exports, stock-exchange activity and foreign-exchange reserves.

In spite of a slowdown in the world economy and special difficulties arising from the Gulf War, the GDP growth rate in 1991-92 is officially estimated at 6.4 percent, compared with 5.6 percent in the previous year.

Agriculture also grew by an estimated 6.4 percent during the same period, mainly due to a dramatic increase in the production of raw cotton, up by 35 percent over the previous year.

The growth rate in the manufacturing sector was 7.7 percent, the most pronounced increase being in soda ash (24 percent), sugar (21.1 percent), cotton yarn (9.8 percent), caustic soda (8.7 percent) and cement (7.4 percent). The production of gas increased by 5.4 percent, and installed electricity generation capacity was up 5 percent.

Total investment in 1991-92 increased by 17.6 percent, with private investment (24.8 percent) growing faster than pub-

lic-sector investment (10.1 percent), reflecting a positive response to government policies. Private sector investment rose by 48 percent in the last two years.

On the stock market,

Target for 1992-93: further reduction in inflation

the general index of share prices recorded an increase of 96.7 percent, compared with 36.7 percent during 1990-91. Total transaction of shares during the year was 482,602 million rupees, compared with 115,655 million rupees during the previous year, an increase of 317.3 percent.

The budget was under strain, mainly because of the decline in raw cotton prices and the increase in prices of petroleum products, but the government was able to reduce the fiscal deficit from 8.8 percent of GDP in 1990-91 to 6.9 percent in 1991-92.

Exports increased by 11.2 percent, mainly in rice, raw cotton, cotton fabrics, ready-made garments, synthetic textiles, leather products and hosiery. Exports in the year earlier had increased by

23.7 percent. These figures for 1990-91 and 1991-92 compare with increases of 6.2 percent and 6.3 percent in the two preceding years.

Imports in 1991-92 were up 20 percent, a positive feature being a 56 percent increase in machinery imports, which reflects increased investment.

In addition to these quantitative improvements, the policies and reforms of the government have brought about "a qualitative change in the economy." The following changes have resulted:

- The economy is more open and deregulated, inducing private entre-

preneurs to enhance investment and make more efficient use of resources.

- Exchange and payments reforms have resulted in greater and easier flow of foreign currency.

- Maximum level custom tariff has been brought down to 90 percent with a view to ensuring more efficient use of resources. The import surcharge of 10 percent has been abolished.

- Additional productive job opportunities have been provided.

- Monetary policy has been liberalized and financial regulations reshaped. Besides the privatization of two banks, a number of private commercial and investment banks and financial institutions have been launched.

- The privatization process is in full swing: over 50 industrial units have been privatized, and the rest are to be privatized by the end of the year. New areas like power, telecommunications, roads, port operations and shipping

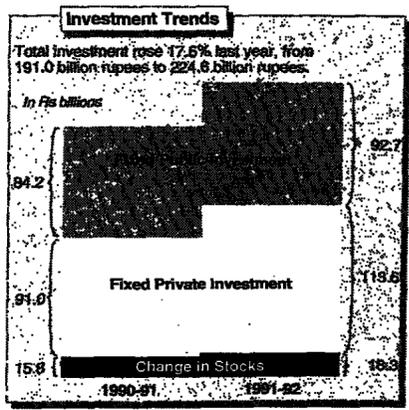
have been opened to the private sector.

Economic targets for 1992-93 include a GDP growth of 6.2 percent, an increase in exports by 15 percent, an increase in imports by only 7.45 percent, a reduction in the overall fiscal deficit from 6.9 percent of GDP to less than 5 percent and a reduction in inflation from 9.6 percent in 1991-92 to less than 8 percent.

Development of physi-

cal and social infrastructure will be speeded up. A three-year "Social Action Program" costing 53 billion rupees has been launched with an emphasis on primary education, basic health, population planning and sanitation.

The government is continuing its efforts to improve the law and order situation and to create an atmosphere more conducive to greater investment and productivity.



Privatization Program: Speed Has Been Spectacular

The policy of privatization has been officially described as a "cornerstone" of the government's economic plans.

The emphasis is on opening up the economy and unleashing private initiative to play a fuller role in accelerating growth and improving economic performance.

The reduction in the overextended reach of the public sector is intended to give it a sharper focus, facilitating concentration on its primary functions — providing physical and social infrastructure, ensuring a level play-

22 new shipping companies licensed

ing field for economic activity and balancing economic and social development.

The idea is to open to the private sector what had been exclusive preserves of the public sector, including power generation, airlines, ports, shipping, highways and telecommunications.

Banking and industrial ventures were the first preservers to be tackled. The policy was to divest the banks nationalized in 1974, set up new commercial banks in the private sector (10 units have already been sanctioned), provide for the liberalization and market orientation of the financial sector and privatize 115 industrial ventures.

The policy is intended to reverse the large-scale nationalization that had taken place in the 1970s. To implement the new policy, a Privatization Commission was established in January 1991 to invite bids for selected units, have them evaluated by independent consultants and submit reports to a cabinet committee.

The methods being used for privatization include:

- Sale of state-owned enterprises by inviting bids from the private sector.
- Sale of shares through the stock exchange at a price determined through an evaluation process.
- Encouraging employees to constitute employee management groups and negotiating share prices with them.
- Encouraging prospective investment managers to form companies and buy shares or undertake leasing agreements.

The speed and scale of privatization has been described as "spectacular." The privatization of the Muslim Commercial Bank sent it off to a flying start. The process was completed in just over three months. The sale price was 56 rupees a share, against a reserve price of 35 rupees.

Allied Bank of Pakistan was sold to its employees at 70 rupees a share. The performance of these banks since their divestiture has been outstanding.

The government also advertised the remaining banks and financial institutions — Habib Bank Ltd., United Bank Ltd., National Development Finance Corp. and Industrial Development Finance Corp.

The Telegraph and Telephone Department has been

converted into the Pakistan Telecommunications Corp., and proposals to privatize it are under consideration. It is a profitable enterprise with an assured and growing market. A sale price of over \$6 billion is expected.

Power-generation units operated by the Water and Power Development Authority are also up for sale. In view of the large size of utilities and the need to attract foreign capital, their privatization has been handled on a different basis from banks and industrial units, with more time being devoted to the preparatory phase.

The achievements of the privatization program so far include revenue of 3.6 billion rupees raised from the sale of companies whose activities include automobiles, cement, engineering goods, chemicals and pharmaceuticals.

One of the biggest local public utilities, Sui Northern Gas Pipelines, has been partially privatized through the sale of some of its shares — worth 2 billion rupees — on the stock exchanges. The public-sector monopoly on shipping has been broken: 22 new shipping companies have recently been licensed.

On domestic air routes for passengers and freight, private companies are to be allowed to compete with the public Pakistan International Airlines.

This advertising section was produced in its entirety by the supplements division of the International Herald Tribune's advertising department and was sponsored by the Pakistan Investment Board.



"I would like to get the government out of the business of running factories, businesses of all kinds, even airlines. I want to move it towards a free market economy," says Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif.

PIB: An Investment Promotion Agency

The Pakistan Investment Board is an investment promotion agency under the direct administrative control of the prime minister. The government is of the firm view that acceleration in the pace of investment is the key factor in the development of the economy and the improvement of the standard of living.

The Pakistan Investment Board provides "one-stop" services. This means that the board will be the focal point of contact for investors, who will no longer have to contact other government agencies, departments or ministries.

PIB will always be happy to provide assistance to potential investors. It can be contacted at the following address:

Pakistan Investment Board,
Government of Pakistan,
Pakistan Secretariat,
Block A,
Rooms 108 & 109,
1st Floor,
Islamabad, Pakistan.
Tel: 92-51-211870
Fax: 92-51-215554

Foreign Input Essential to Growth

Economic thinking in Pakistan has come to recognize that foreign direct investment is an essential element in the government's efforts to lead the country to growth and prosperity.

A gap became apparent in the 1980s between the large and increasing demand for investment, on the one hand, and the low level of domestic savings and the shrinkage in official development assistance on the other.

Before 1989, foreign investment flows remained confined to a few extractive industries like oil and gas, the franchising of brand names and the manufacture of pharmaceuticals.

The increase in inflow was 54 percent in 1990-91, when the dramatic effect of the prime minister's reforms was beginning to take root.

For foreign investors, the reforms with the most immediate effect were the dismantling of regulatory controls so that foreigners can now own 100 percent of equity in a company, the easing of restrictions on the repatriation of capital and profits, and the reduction in the amount of bureaucratic red tape, notably through the establishment of the Pakistan Investment Board as a first port of call for would-be investors.

The government has also earmarked 12 special economic zones with a number of investment incentives. A 200-hectare (500-acre) zone at Port Qasim has been leased by Daewoo of South Korea at \$12 per square meter, and another 90 hectares have been acquired in a zone near Karachi by a domestic company, the Schon Group, which is planning to set up a joint venture oil

Expansion into Central Asia

refinery with an American partner. Japan's Suzuki Motor Company, which had helped to set up a public-sector car factory in Pakistan in the early 1980s, acquired a 41 percent equity stake in the company in September of this year. Another plant is planned to start exporting to Central Asia.

The importance of Pakistan's geographical proximity to Central Asia is emphasized by other developments. In Kazakhstan, Pakistan has opened a branch of one of its privatized banks to support counter trade. It now has an agreement with Tajikistan to purchase surplus Tajik hydroelectric power. Uzbekistan grows long staple cotton, and some Pakistan manufacturers are experimenting with this fiber. Pakistan is seeking ways of attracting foreign investment to develop the cotton and textile sectors in conjunction with Central Asian countries.

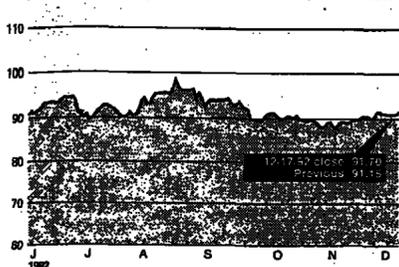
The need to attract foreign investment has been the stimulus for a major road-building program and other efforts to improve Pakistan's infrastructure. It has also led to a change in basic economic philosophy.

Foreign investment is now recognized as a spur to efficiency and an essential source of funds for necessary economic growth.



THE TRIB INDEX: 91.70

International Herald Tribune World Stock Index, composed of 230 internationally investable stocks from 20 countries...



The index tracks U.S. dollar values of stocks in Tokyo, New York, London, and Australia...

Table with 3 columns: Asia/Pacific, Europe, N. America. Includes sub-tables for Industrial Sectors.

For readers desiring more information about the International Herald Tribune World Stock Index...

France Will Act To Spur Economy, Defend the Franc

PARIS — France's banks and insurance companies got small Christmas gifts Thursday from the government. The emphasis was on "small."

BA Wins 25% Stake in Qantas

By Erik Ipsen International Herald Tribune LONDON — The acquisitive British Airways took a step Thursday toward its goal of offering seamless service around the globe...

Qantas At a Glance. Original name: Queensland and Northern Territory Aerial Services. Employees: 16,000. Fleet: 33 Boeing 747s and 19 Boeing 767s.

Lufthansa Cuts Some Fares by 30%

By Brandon Mitchener International Herald Tribune FRANKFURT — Deutsche Lufthansa AG said Thursday it would slash airfares on some European routes by up to 30 percent on Jan. 1...

WALL STREET WATCH

Bond Conversion Deal Displays Buffett's Wiles

By Floyd Norris New York Times Service NEW YORK — Warren E. Buffett has an unusual offer for holders of convertible bonds in Berkshire Hathaway...

U.S. Trade Improvement Is Called Unlikely to Last

By Lawrence Malkin International Herald Tribune NEW YORK — The U.S. trade deficit took a sudden dive to \$7.03 billion in October in a direction that looks nice but is widely believed to be unsustainable.

Delta Takes a Knife to Salaries, Dividend

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches ATLANTA — Delta Air Lines, in losses, on Thursday moved to cut salaries, capital expenditures and its dividend in an effort to restore profitability.

U.S. Job Slashing Imperils Recovery

By Steve Lohr New York Times Service NEW YORK — The U.S. economy may be expanding modestly, even adding some jobs at last, but big companies are continuing to cut — a trend that promises to keep the pace of recovery slow.

BREITLING 1884 INSTRUMENTS FOR PROFESSIONALS. Includes image of a Breitling chronograph watch.

CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

Table with multiple columns: Cross Rates, Eurocurrency Deposits, Key Money Rates, Forward Rates. Includes interest rates for various currencies and deposit terms.

MARKET DIARY

Stable IBM Helps Wall Street Rally

NEW YORK — Wall Street stocks rallied Thursday, drawing encouragement from gains in IBM and Philip Morris Cos. and a rally in over-the-counter issues.

The Dow Jones industrial average rose 14.05 points, to 3,269.23. The Dow transportation average, led by the major airlines, soared 32.24 points, to 1,430.47.

There are a lot of holes in this market, but stocks such as IBM seem to have stopped going down for the moment, said John Blair, head trader at County NatWest Securities.

Rising stocks outnumbered decliners by a 9-5 ratio on the New York Stock Exchange, where volume rose to about 248.59 million shares from 241.91 million on Wednesday.

Tucson Electric Power paced the Big Board activity, unchanged at 2. IBM followed, rebounding 1 1/2 to 53 3/4 after a two-day sell-off that took its stock to an 11-year low on Wednesday. The big drop stemmed

from the company's announcement it would take a \$6 billion charge against fourth-quarter earnings to eliminate about 25,000 jobs and consolidate manufacturing.

Hayes Wheels International Inc. was third, closing at 19 1/2 on its first day of trading. A 8.2-million-share offering of the maker of car and light truck wheels was priced at \$19 a share. Hayes was previously called Kelsey-Hayes Wheel.

Philip Morris rose 3/4 to 76 1/2. Several analysts repeated buy recommendations on the stock. Shares of Philip Morris were lower in recent sessions amid concerns about the company's earnings outlook.

Among airlines, British Airways climbed 1 1/2 to 45 after the Australian government said it was selling a 25-percent stake in state-owned carrier Qantas Airways Ltd. to the British carrier.

Dollar Bobs Around In Technical Trading

NEW YORK — The dollar was generally weaker Thursday in light trading that traders said was dominated by technical factors.

The market is directionless," said Robert Neir, vice president at Bank of New York. "People are buying marks for the interest-rate differential."

A couple of relatively decent economic reports did not lift the dollar much, analysts said.

The dollar opened weaker against the mark as the German currency posted further gains against the French franc in European trading. But technical factors took over during U.S. trading hours.

The dollar opened in New York below support at 1.52 DM but bounced back from that level just in resistance at 1.5605 DM. It slipped down from there, however, to end marginally higher against the mark, at

1.5576 DM compared with 1.5571 DM at Wednesday's close.

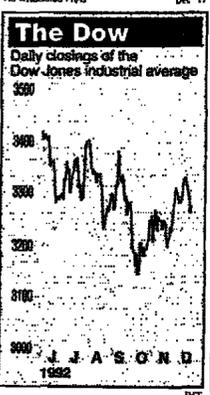
The U.S. currency slipped to 1.3975 Swiss francs from 1.3980 but inched up to 2.2000 French francs from 2.1975.

The dollar slipped against the yen, to 122.83 yen from 122.980, and the pound gained to \$1.5795 from a revised \$1.5750.

Kevin Weir, a vice president for foreign exchange at Bear Stearns Inc., said two economic reports that could have helped the currency in fact had an insignificant effect.

The Commerce Department said the seasonally adjusted U.S. merchandise-trade deficit narrowed to \$7.03 billion in October from a revised \$8.58 billion in September.

In a separate report, the Labor Department said initial claims for state unemployment insurance on a seasonally adjusted basis rose a smaller-than-expected 2,200 in the week ended Dec. 5 to 347,000 from a revised 325,000.



Daily closings of the Dow Jones industrial average

Table with columns: Vol., High, Low, Last, Chg. for NYSE Most Active stocks including TUCO, IBM, AMZN, etc.

Table with columns: Vol., High, Low, Last, Chg. for AMEX Most Active stocks including HIBO, AMZN, etc.

Table with columns: Vol., High, Low, Last, Chg. for NYSE Daily Total Issues and New Lows.

Table with columns: Vol., High, Low, Last, Chg. for AMEX Daily Total Issues and New Lows.

Table with columns: Vol., High, Low, Last, Chg. for NASDAQ Daily Total Issues and New Lows.

Table titled 'Dow Jones Averages' showing Open, High, Low, Last, Chg. for Industrial, Transportation, Utilities, and Finance.

Table titled 'Standard & Poor's Indexes' showing High, Low, Close, Chg. for Industrials, Transport, Utilities, and Finance.

Table titled 'NYSE Indexes' showing High, Low, Close, Chg. for Composite, Industrials, Transport, Utilities, and Finance.

Table titled 'NASDAQ Indexes' showing High, Low, Close, Chg. for Composite, Industrials, Transport, Utilities, and Finance.

Table titled 'AMEX Stock Index' showing High, Low, Close, Chg. for 30 Stocks, 10 Industrials, and 10 Utilities.

Table titled 'Dow Jones Bond Averages' showing Close, Chg. for 30 Bonds, 10 Industrials, and 10 Utilities.

Table titled 'Market Sales' showing NYSE 4 p.m. volume, AMEX 4 p.m. volume, NASDAQ 4 p.m. volume, and NASDAQ adv. 4 p.m. volume.

Table titled 'N.Y.S.E. Odd-Lot Trading' showing Buy and Sell volumes for various stock categories.

Table titled 'S&P 100 Index Options' showing Bid, Ask, and Last prices for various options.

Table titled 'Amex Diary' showing Advanced, Declined, Unchanged, Total Issues, and New Lows.

Table titled 'NASDAQ Diary' showing Advanced, Declined, Unchanged, Total Issues, and New Lows.

EUROPEAN FUTURES

Table titled 'Food' showing prices for Sugar (F0K), Cocoa (F0K), and Coffee (F0K).

Table titled 'Industrials' showing prices for Gasoil (L1F), Brent Crude Oil (L1F), and other industrial futures.

Table titled 'Stock Indexes' showing prices for FTSE 100 (L1F), Nikkei 225 (L1F), and other stock indices.

Table titled 'Spot Commodities' showing prices for Aluminum, Copper, Lead, and other commodities.

Table titled 'Dividends' showing Dividend Yield and Dividend Amount for various companies.

Table titled 'Financial' showing prices for 3-Month Sterling (L1F), 6-Month Sterling (L1F), and other financial futures.

Table titled 'U.S. FUTURES' showing prices for Wheat (CBT), Soybeans (CBT), and other U.S. futures.

Table titled 'Grains' showing prices for Corn (CBT), Soybeans (CBT), and other grain futures.

Table titled 'Metals' showing prices for High Grade Copper (COMEX), Silver (COMEX), and other metal futures.

Table titled 'Livestock' showing prices for Cattle (CME), Hogs (CME), and other livestock futures.

Table titled 'Financial' showing prices for U.S. Treasury Bills (CME), U.S. Treasury Bonds (CME), and other financial futures.

Table titled 'Stock Indexes' showing prices for S&P 500 Index (CME), Nikkei 225 (CME), and other stock indices.

Table titled 'Commodity Indexes' showing prices for Light Sweet Crude Oil (NYMEX), Heating Oil (NYMEX), and other commodity indices.

Table titled 'Market Guide' showing prices for various market indicators and indices.

Ecu Bond Market Shows Some Life

LONDON — The European Community sold 80 million European currency units (\$101 million) of bonds on Thursday and analysts said the sale showed there is life in the beleaguered Ecu market.

Ecu bonds have been shunned by many since Denmark rejected European monetary union in June. Thursday's Ecu bond sale is the first since Aug. 10, when the World Bank sold 50 million Ecu of floating-rate notes.

The five-year, 8.625 percent Ecu bonds will be fungible with an existing issue of 740 million Ecu.

Jonathan Davies, analyst at UBS Phillips & Drew, said there was a happier outlook for the market after the recent EC summit, which proposed solutions to Denmark's problems in ratifying the Maastricht treaty.

WORLD STOCK MARKETS

Large table showing stock market data for various international markets including Amsterdam, Brussels, Frankfurt, London, Madrid, Milan, Paris, Singapore, Stockholm, Toronto, Zurich, and others.

Table showing market data for various international markets including Hong Kong, Tokyo, Seoul, Taipei, and others.

Table showing market data for various international markets including Sydney, Perth, and others.

O&Y Makes Deal on Office Building

TORONTO (AFP) — Olympia & York, the troubled real estate giant, has reached an agreement in principle allowing a major creditor to take possession of the Aetna Centre, one of Toronto's most prestigious financial district buildings.

The agreement would allow Prudential Insurance Co., which holds a 185 million-Canadian dollar (\$144 million) mortgage on the building, to take it over. The agreement was expected to be formalized in court on Friday.

Olympia & York on Wednesday filed a proposal to restructure its debt in Canada of 8.6 billion Canadian dollars. Under the terms of the plan, the Reichmann family, which holds the largest stake in O&Y, would see its assets considerably reduced.

China Southern Orders Boeing 777s

SEATTLE (AP) — China Southern Airlines has ordered six of the new-generation Boeing 777 jetliners in a deal valued at \$800 million, Boeing Commercial Airplane Group said Thursday.

The 777 is Boeing's latest model and the world's largest two-engine jetliner. Rollout of the first 777 is scheduled for March 1993. Eleven customers have ordered 118 777s, as well as placing 95 options, Boeing said.

China Southern's 777s will join the airline's all-Boeing fleet of 14 737s, 13 747s and three 767s. The airline operates throughout China and in the Philippines, Indonesia, Malaysia and Thailand.

U.S. Thrifts Show Increase in Profits

WASHINGTON (Bloomberg) — U.S. savings and loan associations earned more than \$1 billion for the third consecutive quarter, as interest rate margins remained wide and troubled assets declined.

The nation's private-sector thrifts reported aggregate profits of \$1.27 billion in the third quarter, up from just \$188 million in the same period last year, the Office of Thrift Supervision said.

For the first nine months of the year, profits were a record \$4.05 billion. Almost 95 percent of the nation's thrifts were profitable in the third quarter, up from 85.2 percent in the year-earlier quarter. Only two technically insolvent institutions remain, the agency said.

Kimberly-Clark Plans Restructuring

DALLAS (AP) — Kimberly-Clark Corp. said Thursday that it would streamline its European businesses, eliminating 800 jobs through layoffs and early retirement.

The paper-products maker said it would also dispose of older manufacturing equipment in its North American plants. The changes will mean a \$172 million after-tax charge to fourth-quarter results. The company said it was in addition of the breakdown between layoffs and retirements.

Kimberly-Clark said it would take a \$310 million after-tax charge to comply with mandatory accounting rule changes that are making a dent in the performance of many large companies. The company makes Kleenex tissues, Huggies diapers and other paper products.

For the Record

President George Bush formally signed the North American Free Trade Agreement on Thursday as did Prime Minister Brian Mulroney of Canada and President Carlos Salinas de Gortari of Mexico.

Worlton Steel Corp. said it would lay off up to 500 hourly workers next month because of lingering weakness in the steel industry.

Anheuser-Busch Cos. Inc. said it will adopt accounting changes for 1992 resulting in a cumulative charge of \$76.7 million, or 26 cents a share. The brewing industry giant said it will take a charge of \$319.5 million in the fourth quarter to adopt new accounting standards for retiree health benefits, retroactive to Jan. 1.

Regardie's magazine, chronicler of the Washington business world, is closing, after struggling for three years to remain on the newsstands, William A. Regardie, the publication's founder and president announced Wednesday.

Procter & Gamble Co. said Thursday it had tentatively agreed to sell a pulp plant in Tennessee and expects to complete agreements early next year on the sale of all of its pulp plants and timberlands.

Bundesbank Gets the Blues

Reuters
FRANKFURT — Germany's economic outlook has darkened recently, as growth slows in the West and an expected upturn in the depressed East of the country remains elusive, the Bundesbank said on Thursday.

In its December monthly report, the Bundesbank warned that inflationary pressures remained despite the slowdown, adding that this meant it would pursue its tight monetary policies.

These policies have come under fire at home and abroad because the German economy provides an anchor for the rest of Western Europe and high interest rates have prevented nations hit by recession from cutting their rates to spur recovery.

"The situation of the German economy has worsened considerably recently," the central bank said in the opening sentence of its report. "At the same time, the tendency toward rising prices has remained," it added.

The Bundesbank noted that West German economic growth had slowed in the third quarter from the second, while the anticipated upturn in the East was still not in sight.

In Bonn, Chancellor Helmut Kohl said Thursday that a "solidarity" pact between the government, opposition Social Democrats, industry and trade unions to boost the economy in Eastern Germany would not be concluded this year.

He said that he hoped to conclude the talks by the end of January. The government had earlier wanted to reach such a pact by Christmas.

The Bundesbank said there were some successful sectors in the East German economy, notably in the

in agreements for East German wages to match Western levels by 1994, adding that unemployment remained East Germany's biggest problem, although jobless figures had now dropped back from their highs.

In the West, the high wage rises of the last two years also represented a threat to corporate competitiveness and were hurting employment levels.

Trade unions must now start to take greater account of general economic difficulties, the report said.

"Swift agreements on appropriately modest pay deals could give companies security for their planning and help monetary policy to meet its goal of price stability," it said.

It said there were signs this message was being understood. Recent wage deals have been around four percent compared with six percent early in 1992 and seven percent in 1991.

The Bundesbank said that recent moderation in union wage demands was particularly important in view of persistent inflationary pressures.

It warned that wages would increase next year, when value-added tax rises to 15 percent from 14 percent currently.

West German inflation was 3.7 percent in November, almost twice the Bundesbank's medium-term goal. Economists expect the tax rise to push the annual rate over 4 percent.

"Unemployment is likely to continue rising until early 1994 and peak at around 3.2 million," said Sally Wilkinson, economist at Morgan Grenfell.

Companies around the globe have been forced to cut jobs to defend profit margins or stay in business in the face of weak demand.

Unemployment is likely to continue rising until early 1994 and peak at around 3.2 million, said Sally Wilkinson, economist at Morgan Grenfell.

Companies around the globe have been forced to cut jobs to defend profit margins or stay in business in the face of weak demand.

Unemployment is likely to continue rising until early 1994 and peak at around 3.2 million, said Sally Wilkinson, economist at Morgan Grenfell.

Companies around the globe have been forced to cut jobs to defend profit margins or stay in business in the face of weak demand.

Unemployment is likely to continue rising until early 1994 and peak at around 3.2 million, said Sally Wilkinson, economist at Morgan Grenfell.

Companies around the globe have been forced to cut jobs to defend profit margins or stay in business in the face of weak demand.

Unemployment is likely to continue rising until early 1994 and peak at around 3.2 million, said Sally Wilkinson, economist at Morgan Grenfell.

Companies around the globe have been forced to cut jobs to defend profit margins or stay in business in the face of weak demand.

Unemployment is likely to continue rising until early 1994 and peak at around 3.2 million, said Sally Wilkinson, economist at Morgan Grenfell.

Companies around the globe have been forced to cut jobs to defend profit margins or stay in business in the face of weak demand.

Unemployment is likely to continue rising until early 1994 and peak at around 3.2 million, said Sally Wilkinson, economist at Morgan Grenfell.

Companies around the globe have been forced to cut jobs to defend profit margins or stay in business in the face of weak demand.

Unemployment is likely to continue rising until early 1994 and peak at around 3.2 million, said Sally Wilkinson, economist at Morgan Grenfell.

Companies around the globe have been forced to cut jobs to defend profit margins or stay in business in the face of weak demand.

Jobless Rate CNN Buys Stake Up to 10.3% In German Station In Britain

Reuters
LONDON — Britain's unemployment rate jumped to 10.3 percent of the work force in November, the highest for more than five and a half years, the government said Thursday.

The figures suggested unemployment would keep rising next year irrespective of whether the economy recovers from the recession, now 27 months long.

The seasonally adjusted unemployment total jumped by 41,000 persons in November, taking the total number of unemployed to 2.91 million. The jobless rate in October was 10.1 percent.

There have been a few signs of recovery emerging in the economy in recent weeks, and Thursday's figures contained a couple more. The number of job vacancies rose slightly, and unemployment in manufacturing, which has soared in recent months, increased by just 13,000.

But economists said even if the economy meets official projections of 1 percent growth in gross domestic product next year it would have little impact on unemployment, a lagging indicator.

"Unemployment is likely to continue rising until early 1994 and peak at around 3.2 million," said Sally Wilkinson, economist at Morgan Grenfell.

Companies around the globe have been forced to cut jobs to defend profit margins or stay in business in the face of weak demand.

Unemployment is likely to continue rising until early 1994 and peak at around 3.2 million, said Sally Wilkinson, economist at Morgan Grenfell.

Companies around the globe have been forced to cut jobs to defend profit margins or stay in business in the face of weak demand.

Unemployment is likely to continue rising until early 1994 and peak at around 3.2 million, said Sally Wilkinson, economist at Morgan Grenfell.

Companies around the globe have been forced to cut jobs to defend profit margins or stay in business in the face of weak demand.

Unemployment is likely to continue rising until early 1994 and peak at around 3.2 million, said Sally Wilkinson, economist at Morgan Grenfell.

Companies around the globe have been forced to cut jobs to defend profit margins or stay in business in the face of weak demand.

Unemployment is likely to continue rising until early 1994 and peak at around 3.2 million, said Sally Wilkinson, economist at Morgan Grenfell.

Companies around the globe have been forced to cut jobs to defend profit margins or stay in business in the face of weak demand.

Unemployment is likely to continue rising until early 1994 and peak at around 3.2 million, said Sally Wilkinson, economist at Morgan Grenfell.

Companies around the globe have been forced to cut jobs to defend profit margins or stay in business in the face of weak demand.

Unemployment is likely to continue rising until early 1994 and peak at around 3.2 million, said Sally Wilkinson, economist at Morgan Grenfell.

Companies around the globe have been forced to cut jobs to defend profit margins or stay in business in the face of weak demand.

Unemployment is likely to continue rising until early 1994 and peak at around 3.2 million, said Sally Wilkinson, economist at Morgan Grenfell.

Companies around the globe have been forced to cut jobs to defend profit margins or stay in business in the face of weak demand.

Unemployment is likely to continue rising until early 1994 and peak at around 3.2 million, said Sally Wilkinson, economist at Morgan Grenfell.

Companies around the globe have been forced to cut jobs to defend profit margins or stay in business in the face of weak demand.

Unemployment is likely to continue rising until early 1994 and peak at around 3.2 million, said Sally Wilkinson, economist at Morgan Grenfell.

Companies around the globe have been forced to cut jobs to defend profit margins or stay in business in the face of weak demand.

By Brandon Mitchener
International Herald Tribune

FRANKFURT — CNN International and N-TV, a fledgling German television news station, on Thursday announced a technical and editorial partnership that gives the American network a long-sought local foothold and N-TV a strong financial ally.

CNN is paying an undisclosed amount for new shares in N-TV that gives it the largest single stake in the German station, 27.5 percent. The deal will include shared editorial offices in Berlin and mutual access to programming.

"CNN and N-TV together in Germany are an unbeatable pair," said Karl-Ulrich Kuhlho, managing director of N-TV, announcing the partnership in Berlin after four weeks of negotiations initiated by N-TV.

N-TV, which has been on the air since Nov. 30, is Germany's first all-news station. But it will face competition next year, when another German station heavy on news as well as a European news channel broadcasting in German are scheduled to begin transmission.

The deal also gives N-TV access to CNN's satellite transmission network, expanding the German station's potential audience by 35 percent, to 14 million viewing households, or one-third of the German total. N-TV has been limited to cable television subscribers.

Mark Rudolph, London-based director of CNN's international marketing, said the station, which is owned by Turner Broadcasting Systems Inc. of Atlanta, is also looking at other partnerships in

Europe and would pursue expansion plans together with N-TV.

Analysts said German is shaping up to be a key battleground in the contest for European news viewers, with CNN now having positioned itself to command the German market before competitors such as Euronews, a multilingual news channel based in Lyon and due to be launched next summer, even enter the fray.

"It certainly fits in with the CNN strategy to focus on their international operations and double the size of those operations by the end of 1993," said William von Muefling, a media analyst at Deutsche Bank Research in Frankfurt.

The editorial alliance with N-TV helps CNN beef up its international coverage, he said. Although about half of CNN's 50 million viewers live in Europe, the channel still tends toward a heavy diet of news from the United States.

ZDF, a German state-owned station that had been in talks with CNN over a joint venture, said it was disappointed about the development but added that it did not come as a surprise.

[The ZDF director-general, Dieter Stolte, said that now, "the main thing for ZDF is to set its sights on an even more competitive partner," according to an Associated Press dispatch from Berlin.

[But Mr. Kuhlho of N-TV asserted that it would be unfair and illegal for the public broadcasters to spend more to develop a new service. The public stations, supported by fees paid by owners of TV and radio sets, are already over budget, he said.]

DAF Gets Loans From Dutch and Belgian Banks

Bloomberg Business News
EINDHOVEN, Netherlands — The Dutch truck maker DAF NV said Thursday that it had secured loans from the Nationale Investeringen Bank and from NMKNK of Belgium and that it expected a net loss of more than 100 million guilders (\$57 million) for 1992.

DAF had a net loss of 97.4 million guilders in the first half of 1992 and about 150 million guilders for all of 1991.

DAF said it had secured a loan of 67 million guilders from the state-owned NIB that is partially guaranteed by the Dutch government. The truck maker originally asked for an NIB loan of 100 million guilders.

DAF said it had secured a loan of 67 million guilders from the state-owned NIB that is partially guaranteed by the Dutch government. The truck maker originally asked for an NIB loan of 100 million guilders.

DAF said it had secured a loan of 67 million guilders from the state-owned NIB that is partially guaranteed by the Dutch government. The truck maker originally asked for an NIB loan of 100 million guilders.

DAF said it had secured a loan of 67 million guilders from the state-owned NIB that is partially guaranteed by the Dutch government. The truck maker originally asked for an NIB loan of 100 million guilders.

DAF said it had secured a loan of 67 million guilders from the state-owned NIB that is partially guaranteed by the Dutch government. The truck maker originally asked for an NIB loan of 100 million guilders.

DAF said it had secured a loan of 67 million guilders from the state-owned NIB that is partially guaranteed by the Dutch government. The truck maker originally asked for an NIB loan of 100 million guilders.

DAF said it had secured a loan of 67 million guilders from the state-owned NIB that is partially guaranteed by the Dutch government. The truck maker originally asked for an NIB loan of 100 million guilders.

DAF said it had secured a loan of 67 million guilders from the state-owned NIB that is partially guaranteed by the Dutch government. The truck maker originally asked for an NIB loan of 100 million guilders.

DAF said it had secured a loan of 67 million guilders from the state-owned NIB that is partially guaranteed by the Dutch government. The truck maker originally asked for an NIB loan of 100 million guilders.

DAF said it had secured a loan of 67 million guilders from the state-owned NIB that is partially guaranteed by the Dutch government. The truck maker originally asked for an NIB loan of 100 million guilders.

DAF said it had secured a loan of 67 million guilders from the state-owned NIB that is partially guaranteed by the Dutch government. The truck maker originally asked for an NIB loan of 100 million guilders.

DAF said it had secured a loan of 67 million guilders from the state-owned NIB that is partially guaranteed by the Dutch government. The truck maker originally asked for an NIB loan of 100 million guilders.

DAF said it had secured a loan of 67 million guilders from the state-owned NIB that is partially guaranteed by the Dutch government. The truck maker originally asked for an NIB loan of 100 million guilders.

DAF said it had secured a loan of 67 million guilders from the state-owned NIB that is partially guaranteed by the Dutch government. The truck maker originally asked for an NIB loan of 100 million guilders.

DAF said it had secured a loan of 67 million guilders from the state-owned NIB that is partially guaranteed by the Dutch government. The truck maker originally asked for an NIB loan of 100 million guilders.

DAF said it had secured a loan of 67 million guilders from the state-owned NIB that is partially guaranteed by the Dutch government. The truck maker originally asked for an NIB loan of 100 million guilders.

Finnair Will Lay Off Staff In Rotation in Early 1993

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
HELSINKI — Finnair, Finland's state-run airline, will temporarily lay off its entire staff in Finland on a rotating basis for a month early next year, the company said Thursday.

Finnair, which is running at a big loss, said it would lay off its 7,600 workers during the first three months of next year. The company also plans to cut its work force by 500 next year.

Last month Finnair announced losses in the April-September period — the first six months of its budget year — of 197 million markkaa (\$38.7 million).

In Brussels, Belgium's national air carrier, Sabena, announced that it had reached agreement with unions that would allow a vital restructuring plan to go ahead. Unions had protested job cuts involved in the restructuring, which was put into effect after Air France took a 37.5 percent stake in Sabena. The restructuring includes more than 2,000 job cuts over two years. (AFP, Reuters)

Investor's Europe

Frankfurt DAX	London FTSE 100 Index	Paris CAC 40
1900	2800	2100
1800	2700	2000
1700	2600	1900
1600	2500	1800
1500	2400	1700
1400	2300	1600
1300	2200	1500
1200	2100	1400
1100	2000	1300
1000	1900	1200
900	1800	1100
800	1700	1000
700	1600	900
600	1500	800
500	1400	700
400	1300	600
300	1200	500
200	1100	400
100	1000	300
0	900	200

Exchange	Index	Thursday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Amsterdam	CBS Trend	103.00	103.10	-0.10
Brussels	Stoek Index	5,448.97	5,447.44	+0.03
Frankfurt	DAX	1,476.17	1,472.07	+0.28
Frankfurt	FAZ	581.57	580.89	+0.13
Helsinki	HEX	830.61	847.00	-1.94
London	Financial Times 30	2,082.50	2,081.60	+0.52
London	FTSE 100	2,740.30	2,732.90	+0.27
Madrid	General Index	213.74	214.84	-0.51
Milan	MIIB	832.00	813.00	+2.34
Paris	CAC 40	1,735.23	1,736.69	-0.08
Stockholm	Affarsvaeriden	880.53	874.26	+0.64
Vienna	Stock Index	334.88	339.83	-1.46
Zurich	SBS	664.70	663.60	+0.17

Sources: Reuters, AFP. International Herald Tribune

Very briefly:

- Hungary, Czechoslovakia and Poland are expected to sign a free-trade agreement Monday that would slash duties on industrial and agricultural goods by 2001, Hungarian Prime Minister Jozsef Antall said.
- Finland recorded an unemployment rate of 16.9 percent in November, up from 16.2 percent in October, the Labor Ministry said.
- Credit Lyonnais's proposed acquisition of BFG Bank from AMB Aachener & Munchener Beteiligungs AG was likely to fail following new demands from the French bank, sources close to the talks said.
- Istituto Finanziario Industriale, the Agnelli family holding, said net profit fell 31 percent to 146 billion lire (\$104 million) in the six months ending in September and cited reduced dividend payments from Fiat SpA in which IFI holds a 28 percent stake.
- Nedlloyd Groep NV supervisory board member Torstein Hagen will try to force the company to sell its ocean shipping business, Lloyds List said.
- Hollandsche Beton Groep NV and Gairol SA of France won a contract valued at 50 million guilders (\$28.6 million) to construct a new Paris subway station due for completion in 1995.
- SFT Inc., a U.S. food retailer owned by Casino SA of France, has formed a joint venture with Central Detailista SA in Mexico to operate wholesale food stores in Mexico. (Reuters, AFX, Bloomberg)

Barclays Shares Lower on Write-Off

AFP-Euro News
LONDON — Barclays Bank PLC's share price fell sharply after the company announced a write-off of £196 million (\$124 million) against its holdings in Imry Holdings Ltd., a real estate developer.

Analysts said the announcement, although expected, focused investor concern on whether Barclays will maintain its final dividend. Barclays shares fell 9 pence to 379 pence. The shares had fallen close to that level shortly after the Imry announcement, but had recovered to 381 until news of a downgrading by Moody's Investors Service of its long-term debt caused the shares to fall again. Moody's cut Barclays Bank's senior-debt rating to Aa-2 from Aa-1.

A Panmure Gordon analyst, Tim Clark, said the write-off was about £50 million more than he had expected.

QANTAS: BA Outbids Singapore Airlines for Stake

(Continued from first finance page)
deal may now hinge on an agreement by which British Airways would be granted the right to block major decisions reached by USAir's board via so-called super-majority voting rights.

"BA really wants the super-majority veto, but it is totally unpalatable to the U.S. government," said Carol Hamcke-Onstwedder, an analyst with Morgan Stanley.

Sir Colin Marshall, BA's chief executive, recently identified that veto power as the crucial element in the deal that could prevent his company from reliving what is widely seen as the unhappy experience of KLM Royal Dutch Airlines. Several years ago, KLM paid top dollar for a minority stake in Northwest Airlines, and subsequently has found itself all but powerless to stop Northwest's slide.

The problem is that BA's super-majority agreement is read by some as giving a minority shareholder some of the powers normally associated with a majority. That incongruity has provoked howls of outrage.

Although BA will have three seats on the 12-member Qantas board it has not been granted any veto powers. Analysts argue that unlike USAir, Qantas is a healthy carrier and the Australian market is not nearly as saturated as the American market. In short, the risks there are sufficiently smaller that BA may not feel it needs the insurance policy of the super-majority.

Through its stake in Qantas, BA will now not only have a strong network in Australia to feed passengers into its international routes, but it also gets access to Qantas's hubs in Singapore and Hong Kong.

"They get all that for less than the cost of four jumbo jets," said Mike Stoddard, an analyst with Charterhouse-Tilney.

Ms. Hamcke-Onstwedder of Morgan Stanley has praise for BA's management but also a caveat.

"My greatest concern is that management may have gone on one shopping spree too many," she said, noting that all these new operations will require a great deal of management's time to sort out much less to build upon.

BA's chairman, Lord King, said, however, that the Qantas deal would create "opportunities for competitive growth and expansion on a level previously unavailable to either airline."

"It is an alliance that will create opportunity for competitive growth and expansion on a level previously unavailable to either airline," Sir Colin said. "Further, the economies of scale made available through the alliance will give greater scope for the future profitability of both companies."

The Qantas management is to remain the same under the agreement, but BA and Qantas will set up a coordinating committee and will develop a 10-year agreement to govern any cooperative ventures.

The profitable Qantas merged earlier this year with Australia's internal domestic carrier, Australian Airlines, which has been losing money. As part of the BA deal and to pave the way for the complete privatization of Qantas, the Australian government agreed to inject \$925 million in capital into Qantas, more than doubling its net worth.

GATT: Officials Fear Accord May Be Months Away

(Continued from page 1)
from farm products to telecommunications, might provide a sharp boost to the stagnant world economy.

A quick agreement is important partly because 18-year-old American legislation will expire in March that has allowed presidents to negotiate trade agreements and submit them for consideration by Congress with no amendments permitted. If this "fast track" legislation is no longer in place, Congressional approval could be a very lengthy process.

Although EC negotiators in Washington in November were supposed to be representing the agreed position of member countries, France, the largest European agricultural producer and exporter, has reacted angrily to the accord, under which subsidized grain exports from the Community would be reduced by 21 percent and oilseed production cut back sharply.

It is still not entirely clear, however, how much of the French position amounts to posturing aimed at gaining concessions in other areas like financial services and telecommunications.

Tran Van Thinh, the chief EC delegate to GATT and a French national, said Thursday that negotiations must continue in Geneva and that a final decision by the European Community, including France, would be made only when a complete GATT package was in place. France has threatened to veto an accord at this stage if its farmers do not secure a better deal.

agreement reached by EC farm ministers in Brussels still had holes. Portugal will not initially be part of the single market after it rejected compensation in exchange for bringing forward the end of temporary benefits granted when it joined the Community in 1986.

Denmark had a more general reservation connected with the need to consult its parliament, while Germany objected strongly to a new Community banana trade regime based on tariff quotas for imports of bananas mainly from Latin America.

A German spokesman said that a tariff quota of 2 million tons a year was too low, that import licensing arrangements were discriminatory and that a tariff of 850 European Currency Units (\$1,067) a ton on imports above the quota was prohibitive.

Germany, seeking cheap banana supplies and a liberal trade regime,

had sought a 2.5 million ton quota which would have been similar to the Community's existing level of imports.

But France demanded a quota of only 1.4 million tons to protect high-cost growers in its Caribbean territories and in Africa, Caribbean and Pacific countries.

Ministers also agreed a compromise on financing farm trade. They scrapped a system of border taxes and subsidies on farm trade within the EC but, under strong German pressure, kept a costly switchover mechanism protecting farmers in strong currency countries from price cuts after monetary realignments.

Germany, seeking cheap banana supplies and a liberal trade regime,

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
LIVING IN THE U.S.?
NOW PRINTED IN
NEW YORK
FOR SAME DAY
DELIVERY IN KEY CITIES
TO SUBSCRIBE, CALL
1-800-882-2884
(IN NEW YORK, CALL 212-752-3890)

Country to Country Calling. New from Sprint Express.

When you're travelling, even a telephone can seem like a foreign object. But now Sprint Express makes it easy for you to call the U.S. or practically any other country in the world. And you don't even have to be a Sprint customer. Simply dial one of the access codes listed above to reach a Sprint operator who can complete your call to almost anywhere in the world. Tell the operator how you'd like your call billed: to your Sprint FONCARDSM, your U.S. local calling card, or collect to the U.S. only. Then call fluently from country to country, saving money around the world with Sprint Express.

Sprint Express

Argentina	001-800-777-1111	+ India	1-800-855-8000
Australia	001-800-881-8111	+ Israel	777-882-8777
Canada	001-800-882-8111	+ Japan	172-881
France	1-800-882-8111	+ Korea	0084-551-877
Germany	1-800-882-8111	+ Mexico	0084-551-877
Italy	001-800-882-8111	+ Netherlands	0084-551-877
Japan	001-800-882-8111	+ Norway	0084-551-877
Spain	001-800-882-8111	+ Sweden	0084-551-877

NYSE

Thursday's Closing
Tables include the following prices up to
the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect
late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

High Low Open Last Sale Change

IBM	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Microsoft	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2
Apple	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2
Oracle	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2
Lucent	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
Motorola	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2
Intel	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2
Novell	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
3Com	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
PerkinElmer	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
Unisys	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
Qatar	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
WorldCom	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Verizon	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
AT&T	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2

IBM	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Microsoft	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2
Apple	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2
Oracle	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2
Lucent	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
Motorola	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2
Intel	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2
Novell	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
3Com	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
PerkinElmer	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
Unisys	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
Qatar	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
WorldCom	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Verizon	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
AT&T	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2

IBM, Microsoft, Apple, Oracle, Lucent, Motorola, Intel, Novell, 3Com, PerkinElmer, Unisys, Qatar, WorldCom, Verizon, AT&T

IBM, Microsoft, Apple, Oracle, Lucent, Motorola, Intel, Novell, 3Com, PerkinElmer, Unisys, Qatar, WorldCom, Verizon, AT&T

IBM, Microsoft, Apple, Oracle, Lucent, Motorola, Intel, Novell, 3Com, PerkinElmer, Unisys, Qatar, WorldCom, Verizon, AT&T

IBM, Microsoft, Apple, Oracle, Lucent, Motorola, Intel, Novell, 3Com, PerkinElmer, Unisys, Qatar, WorldCom, Verizon, AT&T

IBM, Microsoft, Apple, Oracle, Lucent, Motorola, Intel, Novell, 3Com, PerkinElmer, Unisys, Qatar, WorldCom, Verizon, AT&T

IBM, Microsoft, Apple, Oracle, Lucent, Motorola, Intel, Novell, 3Com, PerkinElmer, Unisys, Qatar, WorldCom, Verizon, AT&T

IBM, Microsoft, Apple, Oracle, Lucent, Motorola, Intel, Novell, 3Com, PerkinElmer, Unisys, Qatar, WorldCom, Verizon, AT&T

IBM, Microsoft, Apple, Oracle, Lucent, Motorola, Intel, Novell, 3Com, PerkinElmer, Unisys, Qatar, WorldCom, Verizon, AT&T

IBM, Microsoft, Apple, Oracle, Lucent, Motorola, Intel, Novell, 3Com, PerkinElmer, Unisys, Qatar, WorldCom, Verizon, AT&T

IBM, Microsoft, Apple, Oracle, Lucent, Motorola, Intel, Novell, 3Com, PerkinElmer, Unisys, Qatar, WorldCom, Verizon, AT&T

(Continued on next left-hand page)

NYSE High-Lows	
NEW HIGHS	66
NEW LOWS	31
AMEX High-Lows	
NEW HIGHS	7
NEW LOWS	11

AMEX

Thursday's Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

12 Month High Low Stock	Div	Yld PE	52	High	Low	Latest	Chg
3M AIA	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3M AIA	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3M AIA	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3M AIA	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3M AIA	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3M AIA	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3M AIA	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3M AIA	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3M AIA	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3M AIA	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

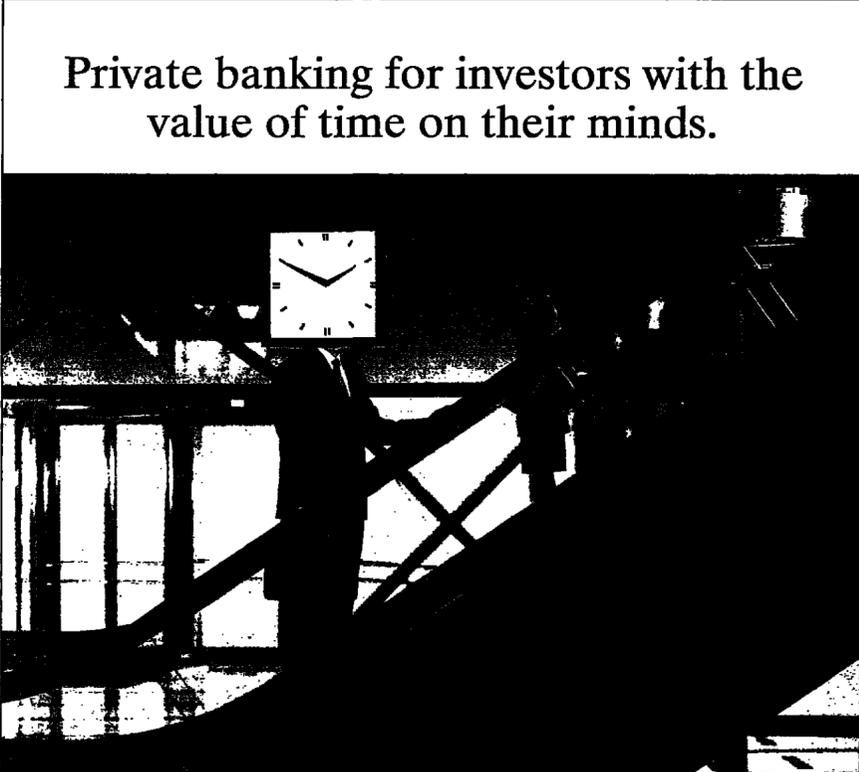
12 Month High Low Stock	Div	Yld PE	52	High	Low	Latest	Chg
3M AIA	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3M AIA	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3M AIA	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3M AIA	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3M AIA	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3M AIA	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3M AIA	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3M AIA	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3M AIA	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3M AIA	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

12 Month High Low Stock	Div	Yld PE	52	High	Low	Latest	Chg
3M AIA	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3M AIA	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3M AIA	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3M AIA	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3M AIA	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3M AIA	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3M AIA	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3M AIA	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3M AIA	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3M AIA	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

12 Month High Low Stock	Div	Yld PE	52	High	Low	Latest	Chg
3M AIA	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3M AIA	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3M AIA	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3M AIA	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3M AIA	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3M AIA	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3M AIA	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3M AIA	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3M AIA	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3M AIA	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

12 Month High Low Stock	Div	Yld PE	52	High	Low	Latest	Chg
3M AIA	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3M AIA	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3M AIA	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3M AIA	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3M AIA	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3M AIA	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3M AIA	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3M AIA	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3M AIA	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3M AIA	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

12 Month High Low Stock	Div	Yld PE	52	High	Low	Latest	Chg
3M AIA	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3M AIA	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3M AIA	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3M AIA	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3M AIA	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3M AIA	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3M AIA	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3M AIA	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3M AIA	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3M AIA	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00



Private banking for investors with the value of time on their minds.

Even the most successful people will never fit more than 24 hours into a day. Our purpose is to dedicate the time which you cannot afford yourself, to manage and enhance your wealth.

We will develop and then execute an active wealth management strategy for you, based on a close understanding of your current position and your future objectives. To do so, we draw upon a breadth of expertise in investment instruments within both developed and emerging markets, and in trust and personal company structuring.

And ING Bank has the network to make global relationship management a reality. The Dutch have a long international trading history so, as you might expect, you will find us with more than 60 offices in over 30 countries with private banking and trust specialists in Latin America, Europe and the Far East.

For further information or details of our network, please contact: ING Bank International Private Banking in Geneva, telecopier 41.22.311018, telephone 41.22.3116333.

Internationale
Nederlanden
Bank

ING BANK

NYSE

Thursday's Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

12 Month High Low Stock	Div	Yld PE	52	High	Low	Latest	Chg
3M AIA	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3M AIA	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3M AIA	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3M AIA	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3M AIA	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3M AIA	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3M AIA	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3M AIA	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3M AIA	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3M AIA	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

NYSE

Thursday's Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

12 Month High Low Stock	Div	Yld PE	52	High	Low	Latest	Chg
3M AIA	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3M AIA	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3M AIA	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3M AIA	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3M AIA	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3M AIA	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3M AIA	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3M AIA	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3M AIA	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3M AIA	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

NYSE

Thursday's Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

12 Month High Low Stock	Div	Yld PE	52	High	Low	Latest	Chg
3M AIA	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3M AIA	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3M AIA	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3M AIA	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3M AIA	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3M AIA	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3M AIA	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3M AIA	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3M AIA	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3M AIA	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

ESCORTS & GUIDES

BELLE EPOCH
ESCORT SERVICE

LONDON
071 937 8022
Credit Cards Welcome

MERCEDES
ESCORT AGENCY
MAJOR CREDIT CARDS ACCEPTED
TEL: LONDON 071 251 6666

LONDON BRAZILIAN Escort
Service 071 724 5977/91 Open 7 days

CHISELA ESCORT SERVICE
11 Sandhurst Place, London SW4
Tel: 071 234 6103 Established 10 years

MISSIONS
NYC Escort Service
Tel: 212-794-9441 USA

ZURICH
Caroline Escort Service 071 222 41 74

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

(Continued From Page 5)

ESCORTS & GUIDES
GENOVA ESCORT AGENCY ZURICH
11 Montrose Drive, Geneva
Credit Cards Accepted
GENOVA Tel: 022 732 6018

B L O N D E S
GERMAN DIVORCED ITALIAN
Escort Service, Central London
Heathrow, Tel 071 730 0405

GENOVA/ROYAL/PAIS
ESCORT SERVICE & TRAVEL
OFFEN 7 DAYS, Tel: 022 249 54 82

BARCELONA GOLDEN
Escorts and Guide Service
Mallorca, Tel: 34 3 400 49 60

ORIENTAL ESCORT SERVICE
Days and even
Phone: 071 225 3314 London

ZURICH BASEL
Zurich Escort Service
Zurich 01 / 42 07 81 Cards

MADRID IMPACT ESCORTS
Escorts, Mallorca, Visa, Open 11am
Tel: 34 91 521 41 11

MISSIONS
Paris Escort Service, 7 days
Tel: 011 / 24 2975

WENTON WELLCOME
TRAVEL & GUIDES
PLEASE CALL 071 221 21 14

ESCORT SERVICE
Escorts and Guide Service
Tel: 02161-18262 or 18399

ESCORTS & GUIDES
GENOVA & PARIS CONNECTION
11 Montrose Drive, Geneva
Tel: 022 732 6018

AMSTERDAM LIBERTY INTL
Escorts, Visa, Open 11am
Tel: 020 410904

VIENNA ZURICH
Escorts and Guide Service
Tel: 43 1 41616102

PARIS ESCORT SERVICE
Escorts and Guide Service
Tel: 33 1 47 77 77 77

AMSTERDAM BERNEDETTE
Escorts and Guide Service
Tel: 31 20 63 36 or 631 04 43

ESCORTS & GUIDES

FRANKFURT & AREA
Men's New Int'l Escort Agency
Phone Call 069 - 57 65 65, Agency

LONDON - LEANA
Escort Service 7 days
Tel: 071 328 3095

CAMBRIDGE ESCORT AGENCY
Central London based, open 7 days
Tel: 071 232 7402

ZURICH SUZAN
ESCORT SERVICE
Tel: 071 282 05 00

CHECK THE HIT
WEEKLY CLASSIFIED SECTIONS
FOR ALL YOUR SERVICE NEEDS

Inside Pages

- Education Directory, Tuesdays;
- Business Directory, Commercial Real Estate, Dining Out, Wednesdays;
- International Recruitment, Thursdays;
- Real Estate Marketplace, Fridays;
- Arts & Antiques, Auctions, Saturdays;
- Back Page
- Social and Public Notices, Tuesdays;
- Automobile Market, Wednesdays;
- Holidays and Travel, Fridays;
- Miscellaneous, Saturdays;

U.S. Tariffs Worry Korean Chipmakers

By Andrew Pollack

SEOUL — When Samsung Electronics Co. decided to enter the computer memory-chip business in the early 1980s, it tried to license the technology it needed from many American and Japanese companies.

American memory-chip producers, filed a complaint with the Commerce Department accusing Samsung and two other South Korean semiconductor companies of dumping D-RAMs, selling them at unfairly low prices in the United States.

percent of the United States market and the world market, according to Dataquest, a market research firm. Executives and analysts said that if the dumping margins are made permanent, prices for D-RAMs in the United States will be higher than those in the rest of the world.

Westpac Shakeout Fells Key Director

SYDNEY — The managing director of Australia's embattled Westpac Banking Corp. resigned on Thursday, delivering a shock to investors already stung by big losses, a failed rights issue and board upheaval.

Some believed he was forced to resign because he disagreed with cost-cutting proposed by Mr. Packer, who has accepted an invitation to join the Westpac board after acquiring a 10 percent stake in the bank last month.

chairman until a new chief executive is appointed. The board expected to appoint someone before the annual meeting on Jan. 19. Mr. Conroy's departure follows those of former Westpac chairman, Sir Eric Neal, and four other directors who resigned in October after the bank's recent poor performance.

Some believed he was forced to resign because he disagreed with cost-cutting proposed by Mr. Packer, who has accepted an invitation to join the Westpac board after acquiring a 10 percent stake in the bank last month.

Investor's Asia

Table with columns for Hong Kong Hang Seng, Singapore Straits Times, Tokyo Nikkei 225, and various regional indices with their respective values and changes.

Very briefly:

- NZ Rail is to be sold to investors by negotiated tender, the New Zealand government announced; news reports estimate the value of the freight and passenger rail system at 300 million dollars (\$155 million.)

NEC Buys Stake In Control Data

TOKYO — NEC Corp. said Thursday it has acquired 4.99 percent of the equity of Control Data Systems Inc., the U.S. maker of large-scale computers.

IBM to Slash Up to 1,500 Jobs in Asia

TOKYO — IBM is likely to cut around 1,500 jobs in the Asia-Pacific region, but is hoping it will not have to break a major taboo of corporate Japan by laying off workers there, a spokesman said on Thursday.

IBM announced plans Tuesday to cut 25,000 jobs. It employs 30,000 people in Asia, and about 80 percent are in Japan. But business in Asia was faring better than in other parts of the world and was likely to experience less upheaval, said Mr. Jeffrey.

Sales of Steel Surge at BHP

MELBOURNE — Broken Hill Pty., Australia's giant mining and steel concern, said Thursday that domestic sales of steel were surging ahead of last year's levels.

BHP's November sales report showed that domestic steel deliveries for the six months ending Nov. 30 were up 7.2 percent from a year earlier, at 1.7 million metric tons.

Large table titled 'INTERNATIONAL FUNDS' containing numerous fund names, their values, and other financial data. Includes sub-sections like 'INTERNATIONAL FUNDS' and 'OTHER FUNDS'.

SPORTS TENNIS

Stellar Record Earns Gorman Another Year as Cup Captain

By Robin Finn
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — It was always obvious, especially to John McEnroe, who hankered for the job, and the U.S. Tennis Association finally made it official: the captaincy of the U.S. Davis Cup team has again been awarded to Tom Gorman, the seven-year veteran who guided the team to championship seasons in 1990 and 1992.

"Our mission is to repeat in 1993, and I hope it's the same team," said Gorman, whose expanded USTA duties will include the guidance of junior players in the player development program. Gorman said Wednesday that he intended to ask Andre Agassi, Pete Sampras, Jim Courier and McEnroe, whom he called "the glue that solidified" this year's team, to return in 1993.

"I think they're the best Davis Cup team the United States has ever had," Gorman said.

The decision to give Gorman a new one-year contract was made by

the new USTA president, J. Howard Fraser, on the basis of Gorman's record 17 victories (the most for any Davis Cup captain), three straight trips to the final and two titles.

"The bottom line is that he truly has earned it," said Fraser, who was not aware that the players had expressed support for McEnroe's candidacy. "Of course it's a concern to me, but I hope Tom will have the players' continued support. And I personally would love to have John back on the team."

McEnroe said last week in Munich that he did not want any player to boycott the Davis Cup on his behalf should he fail to become the captain.

"I feel like I could do a good job as Davis Cup captain," said McEnroe, who has played on the team for a dozen years. "But you don't change a winning formula. If it's not meant to be, I'll get by. But I want to make it clear that I don't think they should say, 'We are not playing if John's not the captain.'"

Whether the team will have to get by without McEnroe's services

next year is another of those indistinct possibilities that could be a byproduct of Fraser's decision.

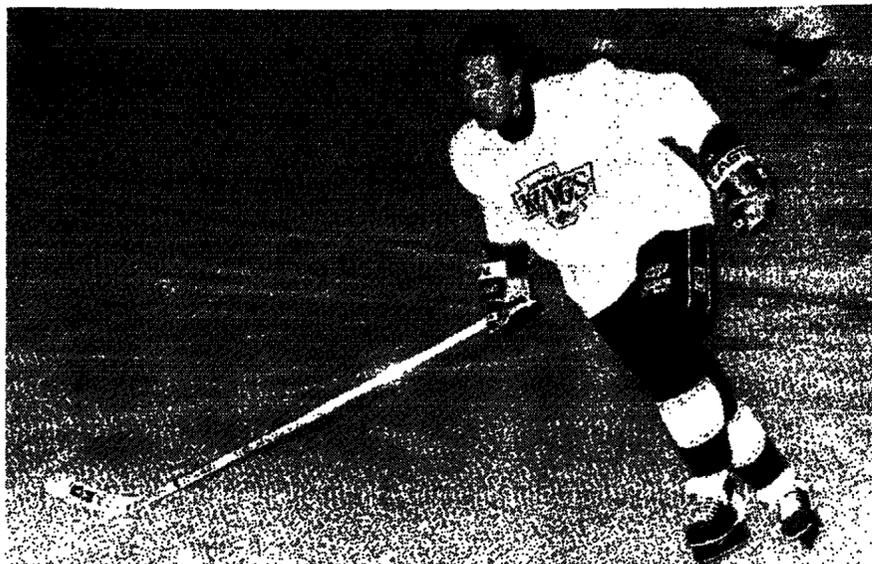
"It would have been very difficult for the USTA to reach any other decision in the light of Tom's recent success," Sampras said Wednesday from his home in Florida.

Of the 1992 quartet, only Courier has unconditionally declared himself ready for a return in 1993.

Agassi, who hopes to add McEnroe to his coaching staff next year as a "personal adviser," is adamant about keeping the 1992 squad together.

"When you have four players like this that can be on the same team, it would be a crime not to have it happen," he said. "But I don't think we have a desire to make John want to play; we'll leave it in his hands."

The team's first-round obstacle is a March date with Australia in Australia on grass, the surface that made both McEnroe and Agassi champions at Wimbledon.



Wayne Gretzky on the ice again; the Kings hope that he can resume full-contact practice within the next two to three weeks.

Outlook On Gretzky Brightens

By Lisa Dillman
Los Angeles Times Service

INGLEWOOD, California — Wayne Gretzky has progressed so quickly on his rehabilitation schedule that the Los Angeles Kings hope he can resume full-contact practice within the next two to three weeks.

If there are no setbacks, Gretzky could be back in the lineup in six to eight weeks, according to Barry Melrose, coach of the National Hockey League team. Gretzky has not played since he suffered a herniated thoracic disk during training camp in September.

"We're very optimistic," Melrose said. "Late January or early February — that's what we're hoping."

Gretzky, who skated for 30 to 40 minutes Wednesday morning at the Kings' practice facility, said: "The last month has been frustrating. I've been pain-free, so I feel like I can play. But I can't yet."

Gretzky skated with Tomas Sandstrom, who is sidelined because of a broken left forearm. Sandstrom could be back in the lineup for Tuesday's home-ice game against Vancouver, Melrose said.

Sandstrom wasn't as optimistic, saying his prognosis hinged on a visit to the doctor on Monday for another X-ray. He has been out since Toronto's Doug Gilmour slashed him on Nov. 21.

Melrose said he will keep Jari Kurri at center when Gretzky returns.

How will Gretzky's return affect the Kings' newfound unity? "If Wayne was selfish, it would be a problem," Melrose said. "But Wayne's not like that. The kids are dying to play with him. They don't even know what to say to him because they haven't been around him. He's not a bad player, so it's not going to be a problem."

Gretzky said that "as time went on, I missed it more and more. You learn how much fun it is and how much I enjoy the game."

"It may have been something I needed. I put so many years in since I was 17. So many pressure situations. Maybe it was a way to give me a break for a few months and slow me down and throw me back into the lion's den."

Jamaica: All Eyes on Faldo And His Eye's on the Ball

By Jaime Diaz
New York Times Service

MONTGO BAY, Jamaica — Nick Faldo's hold on his position as the No. 1 golfer in the world goes far beyond possessing a swing that is now being modeled on the secrets of Sam Snead and Ben Hogan.

The force of Faldo's grip at the top is conveyed in his relentless desire to improve. In his chilling demeanor during competition and perhaps most graphically in the torrent of tears he couldn't control after winning his third British Open, at Muirfield, Scotland in July.

Unlike others who have reached or approached golf's pinnacle, the 35-year-old Englishman never complains about the costs. He simply wants to be there more than anyone else.

"Nick just loves the fact that he is the best," said his longtime coach, David Leadbetter. "He is always conscious of not letting up, always totally focused on getting that little bit better. When you've got that kind of unbelievable drive, and a lot of talent, there is no telling what you can do."

Beginning Thursday at the \$2.7 million Johnnie Walker World Championship at Montego Bay at the Tryall Golf Club, Faldo will attempt to put an exclamation point on what has been the greatest season of his 16-year professional career.

In a field of 28 of the best players in the world, he is taking dead aim at a first prize of \$550,000 in the richest golf tournament ever held.

"It's a good event that got off to a very good start last year," Faldo said. "It's not a major, but I think it's already bigger than a regular event. If they keep going for 20 years, it could really be something."

Faldo's presence makes him the favorite this week on a windswept, seaside course whose rough is thickly gnarled.

"Nick is obviously the best player, especially on this type of course," said Fred Couples, the defending champion and No. 2 player in the Sony rankings, who will be paired with Faldo in the first two rounds. "He is so good at maybe not having his best round but still shooting a good score. I'll pay attention and watch him play."

Indeed, Faldo in 1992 has been mesmerizing. Besides taking the British Open in heroic fashion, he won four other European tour events:

the Irish Open, the European Open, the Scandinavian Masters and the World Match Play.

In the four major championships, around which Faldo builds his entire year, his cumulative total was 13 strokes better than that of the next best player, Nick Price.

Even more than in 1990, when he won the Masters and the British Open, Faldo maintained the kind of consistency thought by many to be a thing of the past.

From early May until mid-September, over a stretch of 12 tournaments, Faldo did not finish below the top eight in any tournament, anywhere. In 26 individual events around the world this year, he has won more than \$2 million.

Whatever the pure numbers, the year has been Faldo's most emotionally satisfying. It came after a disappointing 1991, when for the first time since rebuilding his game in the mid-1980s, Faldo's progress actually halted. He won only one tournament, and did not finish in the top 10 in any of the four majors.

"I had to learn how to cope with my game being off," he said. "At first it was tremendously frustrating. The breakthrough came when I finally realized that you can't hit the ball as well as you'd like all the time. There is a human element."

But with acceptance of limitations came more work to eliminate them. In collaboration with Leadbetter last winter, Faldo struggled to employ an unvarying spine angle throughout his swing.

"The changes I was making felt very awkward," said Faldo. "But one day David showed me some film of Sam Snead and how beautifully his spine stayed straight, and it suddenly clicked. That picture of Sam is the one I keep in my head."

The revelation freed Faldo to progress beyond a somewhat robotic approach to the game, and employ the kind of creativity that his shotmaking had previously seemed to lack.

This new skill came to the fore in the final round at Muirfield, when Faldo hit a soft, faded 5-iron under a strong wind that led to a crucial birdie on the 15th hole.

"Nick has actually gone back to more of the old style of play by really working the ball and shaping his iron shots," said Leadbetter. "It's given him another dimension where he can hit what we call 'feel' shots and really carve the ball into the pin."

Couples to Play More in Europe

Reuters

MONTGO BAY, Jamaica — Fred Couples, the 1992 Masters champion and winner of \$1.3 million on the U.S. tour this year, said he wanted to play fewer tournaments overall in 1993 but more in Europe.

"It's a Ryder Cup year and it will help me prepare, plus I like to play in Europe," said Couples, who was a star of last year's victorious U.S. Ryder Cup team.

Couples, who this year played in two events in Germany, the British Open and the Dunhill Cup, said he found playing in Europe a valuable learning experience.

"Barry Lane is a great player and a lot of our guys don't even know who he is," he said of the 32-year-old Englishman who won the German Masters, where Couples placed 27th.

And of Nick Faldo, he said, "It's good to play against when I watch him play. I pay attention when I watch him play."

But Couples won't have to go to Europe to get his next look at his chief rival. He is playing with Faldo for at least the first two days of this week's tournament.

Along with Snead, the premier exponent of the "old style" was Hogan, the player Faldo reveres more than any other. Faldo considers Hogan's lower-body action the finest the game has ever seen, and his legendary concentration a personal model.

When a meeting was arranged in November at the 80-year-old Hogan's office in Fort Worth, Texas, Faldo admits he lost his self-assurance.

"I don't know of any other man in any other sport who has so much mystique," said Faldo. "I bowled into his office like a schoolboy going to see the headmaster, not sure if I had been good or bad. He said he guessed I was doing all right."

Faldo took that cryptic assessment as the profound encouragement of one professionalist to another.

The man who has turned to the best of the past to map out his future sees even better years than 1992 ahead.

Talented Young Nordiques Make Use Of Forum to Revive Quebec Rivalry

United Press International

The Montreal Canadiens and Quebec Nordiques can't agree on whether the old rivalry between the two National Hockey League clubs has resurfaced.

But rivalry or not, the latest showdown between the unfriendly provincial neighbors was no contest.

Mats Sundin scored a goal and got three assists, Martin Rucinsky scored twice and Andrei Kovalenko once to pace the resurgent Nordiques to a 5-1 romp over the Canadiens in the first game of a home-and-home series.

"We're two French teams," said Sundin, whose Nordiques say the rivalry lives again.

"It reminds me of Sweden — the games between the two teams from Stockholm were real intense. Montreal is a great team but we are getting better."

The proud Canadiens, who lost for just the third time in 15 home

games this season, appear unwilling to give their northern neighbors their due as a legitimate challenger in the Adams Division, even though Quebec's 2-0 record against Montreal suggests otherwise. An NHL doorman last season, the upstart Nordiques trail division leader.

Joe Sakic added a goal and two assists for the Nordiques. And Sundin, with his four-point performance, moved into a third-place tie in league scoring with teammate Sakic and Los Angeles' Jari Kurri. All three have 51 points. Sakic and Sundin each have 23 goals.

Hextall's shutout was spoiled by Kirk Muller 30 seconds into the third period. Quebec was 3 for 9 on the power play.

Others 4, Canucks 2: In Edmonton, Alberta, Esa Tikkanen and Craig MacTavish each scored short-handed in their team's three-goal first period that helped end Vancouver's unbeaten run at four games.

Victory at the fabled Forum no longer makes Quebec's season.

"I find comfort in beating everybody, not just Montreal," said Ron Hextall, who stopped 35 shots and helped blank the Canadiens on seven power plays. "But you can feel the excitement" at the Forum.

Joe Sakic added a goal and two assists for the Nordiques. And Sundin, with his four-point performance, moved into a third-place tie in league scoring with teammate Sakic and Los Angeles' Jari Kurri. All three have 51 points. Sakic and Sundin each have 23 goals.

Hextall's shutout was spoiled by Kirk Muller 30 seconds into the third period. Quebec was 3 for 9 on the power play.

Others 4, Canucks 2: In Edmonton, Alberta, Esa Tikkanen and Craig MacTavish each scored short-handed in their team's three-goal first period that helped end Vancouver's unbeaten run at four games.

Victory at the fabled Forum no longer makes Quebec's season.

"I find comfort in beating everybody, not just Montreal," said Ron Hextall, who stopped 35 shots and helped blank the Canadiens on seven power plays. "But you can feel the excitement" at the Forum.

Glavine to Stay With Braves

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ATLANTA — Left-hander Tom Glavine and the Atlanta Braves agreed Thursday on a four-year contract, with a club option for a fifth year, worth a reported \$25 million.

Glavine, 26, the only pitcher in the major leagues to win 20 games in each of the last two seasons, would have been eligible for free agency after the 1993 season.

He was 20-8 with a 2.76 earned-run average in 1992 and 20-11 with a 2.55 ERA in 1991, when he won the National League Cy Young Award.

The Atlanta Journal-Constitution reported that Glavine will receive an average of \$5.125 million per year during the five years.

Free agent reliever John Candalaria, 39, earlier reached agreement with Pittsburgh on a one-year deal for \$760,000. He was 2-5 with five saves

and a 2.84 ERA for Los Angeles last season. He began his career with the Pirates in 1975.

The Pirates and shortstop Jay Bell, who had been eligible for salary arbitration, agreed on a one-year contract for \$2.6 million.

But the agents for first baseman Mark McGwire and outfielder Ruben Sierra of the Oakland Athletics said they weren't close to contracts. Both agents said they will reject arbitration offers before Saturday's deadline.

The attorney for Marge Schott met Wednesday with a lawyer representing the National League, but neither side appeared to be in any hurry to reach a conclusion on what disciplinary actions, if any, will be taken against the Cincinnati Reds' owner for alleged and admitted racial and ethnic remarks.

(AP, WP)

Another Tragedy For Hall of Famer

The Associated Press

PERRY, Oklahoma — A year after a car accident killed his wife, the girlfriend of Hall of Fame pitcher Ferguson Jenkins has killed herself and his 3-year-old daughter.

According to the Noble County sheriff, Jerry Cook, Cynthia Taldikine, 44, told Jenkins, 48, she was leaving their ranch to go Christmas shopping, then drove herself into a road, ran a vacuum sweeper hose from the exhaust pipe to the car's interior and locked the doors.

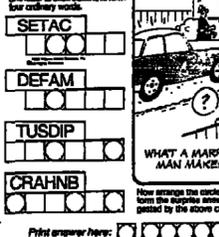
Taldikine left a note, but it did not explain why she wanted to end her life and the girl's, Cook said. He refused to reveal the note's contents.

DENNIS THE MENACE



© 1992 King Features Syndicate, Inc.

JUMBLE



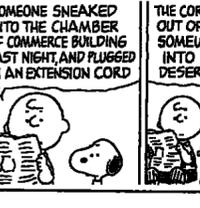
© 1992 King Features Syndicate, Inc.

PEANUTS



© 1992 King Features Syndicate, Inc.

BLONDIE



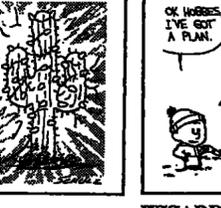
© 1992 King Features Syndicate, Inc.

WIZARD of ID



© 1992 King Features Syndicate, Inc.

REX MORGAN



© 1992 King Features Syndicate, Inc.

DOONESBURY



© 1992 King Features Syndicate, Inc.

GARFIELD



© 1992 King Features Syndicate, Inc.

To our readers in Switzerland
It's never been easier to subscribe and save.
Just call our Zurich office toll free:
155 57 57
or fax: (01) 481 82 88

SPORTS BASKETBALL

Ewing Is Big Daddy For Inspired Knicks

By Dave Anderson
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — No matter what the sport, the popular cliché word is "intensity." But that's simply a synonym for being in the game beyond the game, for being in the game emotionally, almost spiritually. And as the New York Knicks roar along in first place in the Atlantic Division of the National Basketball Association, nobody is in the game more emotionally than Patrick Ewing.

It's as if the Knicks were his team now. His responsibility. Dishing their 108-94 deflation of the Nets on Tuesday night, Ewing didn't merely score 27 points in 29 minutes. When excitable John Starks was assessed a technical foul, Ewing growled, "We don't need that," then spanked him on the posterior. When a scuffle with the Nets developed, Ewing scolded Charles Smith, then cuffed Anthony Mason as a forgoing father might.

Vantage Point

In another crisis, Ewing spoke sternly to Starks, who touched him on the right arm. Ewing responded with a tender tap to the head.

More than any of his teammates, Ewing could be seen clapping and cajoling. By raising his level of intensity, he raised theirs.

Small moments, to be sure, but moments of subtle significance. In other seasons, Patrick Ewing never acted quite like this. He has always been intense, but not this intense. Not this emotional. Not this responsible. Asked about it, he acknowledged the difference in him.

"I've been stepping up," he said softly, "and trying to be more outspoken."

Maybe it's because Ewing realized, at age 30 and in his eighth NBA season, that he is now the Knicks' elder statesman. Maybe it's because Mark Jackson, Xavier McDaniel and Gerald Wilkins are no longer around to share that responsibility. Maybe it's because he couldn't expect any of the newcomers, even point guard Glenn Rivers, 31, to take over as the Knicks' leader.

Whatever the reason, he's Big Daddy now.

"All the little things that Patrick does, that's my biggest surprise coming here," said Rivers, acquired from the Los Angeles Clippers in the Mark Jackson trade. "Patrick is a superstar, but he's the first guy on the court at practice. He dives for loose balls in practice. He yells at us at practice. When you see the best player on the team practicing hard, everybody else has to practice hard."

Even on the team bus Ewing is now Big Daddy.

"We'll be going to a game," Rivers said, "and some guys will be talking about this or that but then you'll hear Patrick saying, 'Let's think about the game.' The only way you can lead is with your best player."

AROUND THE NBA, the Chicago Bulls are Michael Jordan's team. Just as the Los Angeles Lakers were Magic Johnson's team and the Boston Celtics were Larry Bird's team. Now the Knicks are Patrick Ewing's team.

Asked why, Rivers smiled.

"Patrick sees it," he said.

Patrick sees it, ring, the NBA championship that a Knicks team hasn't won since 1973. Sometime late next season the 7-foot (2.1-meter) center will pass Walt Frazier as the Knicks' career scoring leader. But unless Ewing's team wins the NBA title, Ewing will never attain the stature that Frazier, Willis Reed, Dave DeBusschere, Bill Bradley, Earl Monroe and Dick Barnett did in winning the 1970 and 1973 championships.

To win the NBA playoffs, a team needs every edge, especially the home-court edge.

With a 14-7 record, the Knicks hold a three-game lead on the second-place Nets. But winning the Atlantic Division isn't enough. If the Knicks are to hold the home-court advantage in the Eastern Conference playoffs, their season won-loss record must be better than that of the Bulls. In the Eastern Conference finals last May, remember, the Knicks extended the Bulls to seven games, but lost that seventh game in Chicago Stadium.

If the Knicks are to produce the best won-loss record in their conference, they must improve their record on the road. Even with their Tuesday night triumph at Byrne Meadowlands Arena, they are only 3-6 on the road, in contrast to 11-1 at Madison Square Garden.

That's why Thursday night's game with the Celtics in the Boston Garden would be more important than the standings might show.

The Knicks have lost 23 consecutive regular-season games in the Boston Garden but the Celtics, in their first season without Larry Bird, have been struggling under the .500 mark. If the Knicks want that home-court advantage throughout the Eastern Conference playoffs, they need to win on the road. Just as they won Tuesday night on the road, even if the road was the New Jersey Turnpike.

All the good NBA teams win at home. Winning on the road is how a good team turns out on the road to the championship.



Dennis Rodman got 21 rebounds — and a bump from Duane Ferrell — as the Pistons beat the Hawks for a second straight night.

A Diminished Sampson Still Stands Tall

The Associated Press
HARRISONBURG, Virginia —

In less than a year, Ralph Sampson's annual salary went from \$2.24 million with the Sacramento Kings to \$16,000 as an assistant coach at James Madison University.

On the surface, it would appear to be another in a long list of blows to someone who didn't live up to the expectations that came with being a 7-foot, 4-inch (2.23-meter) basketball player.

Sampson doesn't see it that way. "I'm very excited to be here," he said of returning to his hometown to make a career change at 32.

As enthusiastic as Sampson professes to be about his role at James Madison, his boss, Lefty Driesell, is even more upbeat.

"I'll tell you, he's a good coach. He knows the game," Driesell said. "He draws stuff on the blackboard. He knows how to run out-of-bounds plays. He's given me a lot of good stuff."

"I think he's going to be a terrific coach. I really do. And I think part of it is because his career was ended early. That's what happens a lot of times when you want to do real good at something but you don't get to — for whatever reason. You've still got that energy."

Sampson still speaks of possibly returning to professional basketball, a subject that brings a pained expression to Driesell's face.

"He can't play," Driesell said. "In all seriousness, I've played him

in practice, and the guy can hardly jump. Ralph's legs are in bad shape."

Sampson's travels seem to back up that assessment.

After being named the national player of the year three times while at Virginia, Sampson went to the Houston Rockets in 1983, signed a four-year, \$7.49-million contract and was voted the NBA's top rookie.

He averaged more than 20 points and 11 rebounds in his first three NBA seasons, but then problems set in. He underwent three knee operations in 1987 and 1988.

Sampson went to the Golden State Warriors, then to Sacramento,

to which in November 1991 he bought out the final two years of his \$2.24 million-per-season contract. He played briefly with the Washington Bullets, but scored just 22 points in 10 games. From there, it was on to a team in Málaga, Spain, where he lasted until April.

"Why would he even want to go back and play just to average three points a game or something like that?" Driesell said. "I think it would be a discredit to what he's accomplished in basketball."

"People had high expectations," Sampson said, "but they didn't see the injuries."

At James Madison, Sampson is what is known as a restricted-earnings coach, which means NCAA

rules limit what he is allowed to do. Foremost among those restrictions is that he cannot recruit off-campus.

But Driesell keeps him busy. He handles many in-office duties, coordinates the Ducks' conditioning program, does much of the scouting work, assists with on-campus recruiting and works with James Madison's centers and other post players.

"I've always wanted to get into coaching," Sampson said.

Now that he's getting the chance, it's giving him hope for a future in which he could try to meet a different set of expectations. "I want to be a head coach in Division I someday," he said.

SCOREBOARD

BASKETBALL

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE			
Atlantic Division			
Team	W	L	Pct
New York	14	7	.667
New Jersey	11	10	.524
Orlando	9	9	.500
Boston	10	12	.455
Washington	7	14	.333
Atlanta	6	13	.316
Philadelphia	2	14	.125
Central Division			
Chicago	16	4	.792
Indiana	12	9	.571
Charlotte	11	10	.524
Cleveland	10	11	.476
Albany	10	11	.476
Atlanta	10	11	.476
Detroit	9	10	.476
WESTERN CONFERENCE			
Midwest Division			
Utah	12	6	.667
Houston	11	7	.611
San Antonio	9	10	.476
Denver	7	13	.349
Minnesota	5	13	.278
Detroit	5	13	.278
Pacific Division			
Phoenix	15	4	.789
Portland	14	6	.700
Los Angeles	13	7	.658
Seattle	12	7	.632
LA Clippers	12	9	.571
Golden State	10	10	.500
Sacramento	6	13	.316

HOCKEY

NHL Standings

WALEY CONFERENCE			
Patrick Division			
Team	W	L	T
Pittsburgh	17	14	2
Washington	17	14	2
NY Rangers	16	12	3
New Jersey	15	14	3
NY Islanders	15	14	3
Philadelphia	10	15	4
Adams Division			
Montreal	19	10	4
Quebec	17	13	4
Buffalo	17	13	4
Hartford	17	13	4
St. Louis	11	16	3

TRANSACTIONS

BASEBALL
CINCINNATI—Agreed to minor league contract with Mike Blacklock, pitcher, and Jeff Schaller, infielder.
PITTSBURGH—Agreed to one-year contract with Tom Foley, infielder, Jay Bell, shortstop, John Conderella, pitcher.
SAN FRANCISCO—Signed Pat Gomez, pitcher, from Texas for Terry Gross, pitcher.
SAN FRANCISCO—Signed Bobby Bonds, left-hander and hitting coach, and Dick Pole, pitching coach, both from the Oakland Athletics. Bonds will return to those positions and Pole will return to those positions as hitting coach.

SIDELINES

Terry Bowden to Coach at Auburn

AUBURN, Alabama (AP)—Terry Bowden, the son of Florida State's coach, Bobby Bowden, was named the football coach at Auburn on Thursday.

Lewis Plans to Fight Stewart, Tucker

LONDON (Combined Dispatches)—Lennox Lewis of Britain will make a voluntary defense of his WBC heavyweight title before taking on leading contender Tony Tucker of the United States if the WBC approves.

For the Record

England's cricket tour of India, in doubt because of the religious strife in that country, was given the green light by the British Foreign Office on Thursday.

CRICKET

WORLD SERIES CUP
One-day match
West Indies vs. Pakistan
Thursday, in Sydney
Pakistan: 214 (50 overs)
West Indies: 214 (50 overs)
Sixth day-night international
South Africa vs. India
Thursday, in Durban, South Africa
South Africa: 214 (50 overs)

SOCCER

WORLD CUP QUALIFIER
Switzerland vs. Germany
Friday, in Bern

Mavericks Give Themselves a Gift: A Second Victory

The Associated Press

The Dallas Mavericks, with 12 consecutive losses and a four-game road trip coming up, were aching for a victory.

And rookies Walter Bond and Sean Rooks came through when the Mavericks needed them Wednesday night, in a 102-95 victory that snapped the Los Angeles Lakers' five-game winning streak.

"We needed this game especially," said the Mavericks' coach, Rickie Adubato, who added: "Our nerves were on edge and you just can't go that long without winning."

Since the Mavericks beat Atlanta, 113-105, on Nov. 14 — their only other victory this season — they had lost 12 games by at least 11 points, with an average margin of defeat of 20.5 points.

Rooks was 10 of 13 from the field and added nine rebounds for the Mavericks.

Los Angeles was on the verge of blowing the game open, starting the third quarter with a 10-0 run for a 66-55 lead as Dallas committed five turnovers and missed all four shots.

But the Mavericks entered the last period trailing 84-80 after Bond scored 13 points.

Warriors 116, Clippers 114: Golden State swept a home-and-home series for the first time in 17 years, overcoming a five-point deficit in overtime by scoring seven of the last nine points at Los Angeles.

The Warriors, who beat the Clippers on Tuesday night in Oakland, were swept in 10 home-and-home sets and had split 14 since 1975-76.

Traff Blazers 100, Nuggets 99: Clyde Drexler scored 25 points and Terry Porter forced a key turnover with 3.5 seconds left as Portland won its sixth straight loss.

Rod Strickland, who had 21 points for Portland, had the ball stolen by Chris Jackson with 10 seconds to go, but Porter knocked the ball away from Jackson with 3.5 seconds left. After a scramble, a jump ball was called and Strickland won the tap from Jackson just before time expired.

Jazz 93, Hornets 91: Karl Malone scored 21 points, five in the final two minutes, and Utah improved its road record to 7-2 by winning in Charlotte.

Dell Curry's 3-pointer for Charlotte made it 93-91 with 56 seconds left, and the Hornets got the ball back in the final seconds, but Larry Johnson's 3-point shot at the buzzer bounced off the rim. Johnson had 29 points and 10 rebounds, while teammate Alonzo Mourning had 16 points and 13 rebounds.

Pacers 114, Celtics 91: Indiana, winner of six of seven games, has beaten Boston by more points only once in 79 meetings, by 130-101 on March 29, 1983.

Pistons 89, Hawks 88: Detroit beat Atlanta for the second straight night on Bill Bower's tip-in with 0.8 seconds remaining.

The Hawks, who have lost 11 of 12 games to the Pistons, scored only 25 points in the second half, tying a franchise low, and 13 in the fourth quarter.

Dennis Rodman got 21 rebounds for Detroit, giving him 20 or more rebounds in nine of 10 games since returning from a suspension.

WEDNESDAY'S RESULTS

Cleveland 29, 25, 30, 31-115
Philadelphia 36, 19, 28, 26-97
Dougherty 9-13, 8-26, Price 8-12, 2-28; Howie 11-20, 7-27, 28, Anderson 5-11, 3-4, 12, 20; Boudreau-Cleveland 42 (Dougherty 10), Philadelphia 23 (Strickland 13), Atlanta 28 (Dougherty 20), Philadelphia 29 (Dougherty 9).
Utah 25, 15, 29, 23-82
Charlotte 27, 23, 21, 29-81
Milwaukee 8-16, 5-21, 4-Milwaukee 2-19, 4-18

Major College Scores

East
Iowa 74, Wisconsin 67
Long Island 14, Boston U. 17
Vanderbilt 59, North Carolina 41
Cincinnati 58, Cornell 37
Princeton 68, Florida A&M 47
Georgia Tech 75, Georgia 67
LSU 82, Connecticut 71
Louisville 92, DePaul 88

Get your point across in no time.

AUSTRIA	022-003-001	FRANCE	190-001	ITALY	172-1011	PORTUGAL	0507-1-288
BAHRAIN	800-001	GERMANY	030-000	KENYA	0800-10	SAUDI ARABIA	1-800-100
BELGIUM	029-1-000	HONG KONG	0191	KUWAIT	800-288	SPAIN	800-89-00-11
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	00-423-0001	GREECE	00-800-131	LUXEMBOURG	0-800-011	SWEDEN	020-762-81
DENMARK	800-000	HUNGARY	00-800-0111	NETHERLANDS	050-022-8111	SWITZERLAND	155-00-11
EGYPT (Cairo)	510-0200	IRELAND	1-800-550-000	NORWAY	050-12911	TURKEY	904-800-2277
FINLAND	800-100-10	ISRAEL	177-100-2727	POLAND	00-010-480-0111	UNITED KINGDOM	0800-48-0011

AT&T USADirect Service. Your Express Connection to AT&T Service.
Just dial the access number of the country you're in. For additional access numbers, call collect: (412) 553-7458, Ext. 606.

OBSERVER

Unanswered Letters

By Russell Baker
NEW YORK — The year is ending, a barrel of mail is still unanswered.

Eugene Weinstock of Brookhaven, New York, for example, deserves an apology. On July 26 he wrote suggesting a column on the incessant deaths of the American dream.

Before I could write the column Weinstock proposed, Ross Perot started talking about the death of the American dream, and so many people seemed to believe the thing really was either dead or dying that it seemed unwise to make light of it.

Louis Gordon of Boca Raton, Florida, sent a joke about memory loss: A man paralyzed with indigestion on a staircase can't remember whether he intended to go upstairs or down.

Writing this letter felt good because I had long yearned to classify myself alongside Tolstoy. Before I finished it, however, Louis Sirkin, also of Boca Raton, wrote with a story about a famous genius who pauses in a corridor to talk with a friend.

That was said by his friend. "Well," said the genius, "in that case I have already eaten." In the same mail John Rich of Beverly Hills, California, sent the story of an old couple who had been urged to "write everything down promptly, as it helps the process of recall."

Beverly Hills, California, sent the story of an old couple who had been urged to "write everything down promptly, as it helps the process of recall."

"Watching television that evening, the wife rises and starts for the kitchen. The husband says, 'As long as you're going to the kitchen, would you bring me a bowl of ice cream?'"

"I don't have to. It's just two steps to the kitchen." "By the way," he says, "put chocolate syrup on the ice cream."

Never mind Tolstoy, Mr. Gordon. Thank you for the joke that inspired Sirkin and Rich to enable me henceforth to plagiarize Gilbert and Sullivan when the laugh is about semiotics.

From Lakeville, Connecticut, Robert Yoakum wrote a scolding letter based on the misapprehension that this column endorses the eating of brussels sprouts.

My engineering assistants are even now putting the finishing touches on a brussels-sprouts-eating machine, which this column first proposed 20 years ago.

Its lucky owner, confronted with a plate bearing brussels sprouts, simply places the brussels-sprouts-eating machine alongside the plate and lets the machine do the eating.

A few kinks — mechanical bitches, actually — remain to be ironed out of our prototypes, but case I have already eaten." In the same mail John Rich of Beverly Hills, California, sent the story of an old couple who had been urged to "write everything down promptly, as it helps the process of recall."

Against Tide: Gypsy Theater in Germany

By Michael Lawton

COTTBUS, Germany — "Theater against violence" — it doesn't sound like an equal contest, but that's what they have called the tour of Federico Garcia Lorca's play "Blood Wedding," performed in the Romany language.

They came to Germany two years ago from Macedonia, where they were totally demoralized after years of official neglect.

They were welcomed with a grant from the state government of North Rhine-Westphalia, which simultaneously deports other Gypsies, some of whom have lived in Germany for years, back to Macedonia.

Since they came to Germany, Pralipe's members have seen a massive increase in violence against foreigners. Rahim Burhan, the company's founder and director, feels wounded by it.

Just hours after the attacks, Christoph Schroth, director of the local theater, put on an evening of theater and political discussion.

"If theater people don't just want to be parrots," Schroth said, "then they have to get involved in politics." And so when he was offered a visit by Pralipe, it was obvious that he would say yes.

Rahim Burhan wanted the performance to be a chance for the Cottbus audience to learn about the culture of his people. The Gypsies, he says, had a highly developed traveling theater tradition that died out in the 19th century.

Burhan has spent the last 20 years, first in Macedonia, then in Germany, dedicated to his theater's re-invention. But there is nothing folkloric about his productions.

Pralipe's repertoire in Germany is a demanding one, including, as well as "Blood Wedding," plays by Sophocles, Aeschylus and Shakespeare.

"When we begin to read Shakespeare, we read him as if he were our writer," Burhan said. Even if the play is part of the European classical tradition, the production is the expression of Gypsy culture.

One of the Gypsies said afterwards that the tale of love, jealousy and death was just like what could be found in any Gypsy family. They were the only members of the audience



Leonardo (Nedjo Osman) and The Bride (Elizabeta Kocovska) explore the symbolism of an orange in Romany version of Federico Garcia Lorca's "Blood Wedding."

who understood the language — a rare treat for the actors. The others had to trust the bold visual imagery, the emotional acting, the passionate music.

The production, which takes place on a sand-strewn stage in front of richly burnished gold paneling, communicates through its metaphors: The way the characters eat an orange becomes symbolic of attitudes to love.

The theater was nearly full, and for most of the audience — many of whom were used to seeing Gypsies simply as desolate figures begging on street corners — the experience was new and welcome.

In a discussion afterwards, the town's mayor, Waldemar Kleinschmidt, said the play raising questions about how

people deal with the burning political problems of jealousy, hate and violence.

Many people in Cottbus, as elsewhere in Germany, believe that the majority, like them, do not want to see foreigners made into the scapegoats for the failure of the country's politics.

These performances will have an effect, however, said the town's commissioner for foreigners' affairs, Helmut Groba. This is where the discussion should start, he said, perhaps too hopefully.

The Pralipe troupe will perform in Dresden on Dec. 21; Magdeburg, Dec. 27, and Munich, Jan. 27.

Michael Lawton is a free-lance writer based in Cologne.

PEOPLE

Kohl's Sunrise Formula: No 'Grumpy' TV News

Helmut Kohl has a formula for starting the day: He boycotts all morning television news shows. "Just seeing these journalists and politicians who look so grumpy because they had to get out of bed so early makes my coffee lose its taste," the chancellor said at a Bonn press conference.

Michel Petrucci and Gila Butra are both jazz pianists, so when they marry on Monday they will have their reception at the Village Vanguard in New York. Petrucci has two children from a previous marriage.

The producer George Stevens has deleted all footage of Ginger Rogers and Fred Astaire dancing from the upcoming TV broadcast of the Kennedy Center Honors reportedly because Astaire's widow demanded compensation. The images were used in the honors ceremony two weeks ago, and Newsday reports that Rogers Astaire had threatened to sue the center if it used any of the same images in CBS's Dec. 30 broadcast.

Prince Charles expressed regret at the lack of contact between the generations, adding he valued conversations with his grandmother, Elizabeth, the Queen Mother. "Older people can provide a source of continuity and wisdom," Charles, speaking at an awards ceremony for the charity Age Resource, mixed up three of the commendations to the amusement of the mostly older audience. "Even at my advanced age I can make a muddle," the 44-year-old prince joked.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED Appears on Pages 5 & 8

See Today's Sports Page for AT&T ad

WEATHER

Weather forecast for Saturday through Monday. Includes maps of Europe, North America, and Asia with temperature and precipitation data for various cities.

CROSSWORD

Crossword puzzle grid with clues for Across and Down. Includes a solution key for the puzzle.

BOOKS

FAIRFIELD PORTER: An American Classic. By John T. Spike. 320 pages. \$67.50. Abrams. Reviewed by Hilton Kramer. It was insufficiently recognized during his lifetime that Fairfield Porter (1907-1975) was one of the best American painters of his generation.

BRIDGE

Bridge game section featuring a hand analysis by Alan Truscott. Discusses a spade-nine entry and a brilliant defense.

Van Cleef & Arpels advertisement. Features images of butterfly-shaped jewelry and the text: 'Van Cleef & Arpels signent vos plus beaux Anniversaires.' Includes contact information for their Paris boutique.

A Collector Taps the 'Nostalgia Thing' article by Suzanne Slesin. Discusses Alex Shear's collection of vintage items and his interest in nostalgia.